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## Announcements.

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\* \* \*

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\* \* \*

We regret to announce that the publication of the Supplement on French Literature during the War is unavoidably held over until November.

## Comments.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech on the anniversary of the declaration of war at the meeting arranged by the official British War Aims Committee was far less successful than his recent address at Glasgow. His speech at Glasgow did throw further light on our aims and policy; his Queen's Hall speech added nothing. It certainly did not redefine our war aims. In the July issue of *The Athenæum* we dealt with this question under the title '1914-1917,' and there is no need to traverse the ground again. It is sufficient to say that two things are urgently needed. In the first place, it is important for the Government to declare in specific terms that it has not departed from the aims of 1914, and that the War is not a war of aggrandizement. The effects of such a declaration would have far-reaching consequences, both at home and abroad. Secondly, it is imperative that domestic policy should be brought into line with our declared war policy. We have reached the limits of coercion. It is time we resorted to a policy of full co-operation with the forces and institutions of our national life. We are not using our resources to the full so long as there is anything less than the maximum of co-operation between the people and the Government.

THE Labour Party statement and the note of the Pope require some answer, and what the Government has failed to do of its own free will it must needs do now by the force of circumstances. If the Government will not endorse the Labour Party programme, and if it rejects the proposals of the Vatican, it must clearly state its reasons. It is difficult to see how the Allies can evade facing the question of war aims and peace terms.

THE statement of the Labour Party shows that Labour understands the issues. There will be those who will quarrel with it on the grounds of its moderateness, and criticism will be levelled against the proposal to set up an international commission on Africa. It is always easy to criticize a document which is in the nature of a summary. The fact remains, however, that it has been left to the Labour Party to produce the first reasoned statement of peace terms. The Vatican note has been received with jeers by a large section of the press. It has been called a German peace move, as though that in itself was sufficient to damn it. If the note has been inspired by Austria it is all the more worthy of

careful consideration. The terms are too general to be helpful, and that elusive phrase "the freedom of the seas" is not a useful basis for discussion without definition. Nevertheless, the Pope's note might well be made an opportunity for seeing whether the aims of the Allies can be achieved without further bloodshed. If they can, the continuance of the War would be a crime. If they cannot, then clearly the end is not yet.

THE events associated with Mr. Henderson's resignation—or rather dismissal—reflect little credit on the Government, and have undoubtedly weakened its position. On the other hand, they have done much to heal the breach in the Labour Party and to restore Mr. Henderson's waning influence. The whole episode is an illustration of the degradation of politics, and will be regretted by all who care for the integrity and dignity of public life. The whole truth of the Henderson incident will probably never be told, and it is difficult to assess the blame attaching to the different characters in the piece with any great accuracy. Broadly, it is clear that there has been muddling and misunderstanding, to say nothing of intrigue. There is no need at this time of day to enter into any detailed statement of the facts of the case. We know that Mr. Lloyd George was himself once in favour of the Stockholm Conference, and we also know that Mr. Kerensky is a supporter of it, though the Prime Minister did his best to mislead the public on the question. We know further that the Government gambled wildly on the results of the Labour Party Conference. It decided that passports should not be granted (after the solemn tomfoolery of referring the legal question to the Law Officers of the Crown). Either the Government was making the Labour Party look foolish by allowing it to hold a Conference which might decide in favour of Stockholm, or it hoped that the Party Conference would "turn it down." Then the Prime Minister was guilty of the blunder of treating Mr. Henderson like a naughty child. This incident may seem unimportant. In point of fact, it made a deep impression on the Labour Movement, which regards Mr. Lloyd George's action as symbolical. It is safe to say that it will never be forgotten.

As to the Stockholm Conference itself, we believe that it should be held, and that it should be as representative as possible. The talk about "hobnobbing with the Huns" behind the backs of our soldiers is not likely to convince the army, and the assumption that the German delegates would be such wonderful fellows that they would destroy the case of the Allies cannot be seriously entertained. The only valid argument against the Conference is that our Allies are opposed to

it. We do not profess to know the grounds of their objection, though we believe that British example might influence their attitude. From the point of view of Russia, there is everything to be said for the Stockholm Conference. It would do much to bring the case of the Allies before the Russian delegates and thereby to strengthen Kerensky's hand. One of the gravest factors in the War is that new Russia is unacquainted with the Allied point of view. Further, without the presence of British representatives, there can be little doubt that the Russian delegates would fall into the arms of Germany. If that happened, it would probably mean a separate peace between the Central Empires and Russia and the prolongation of the War. In the next place, the mere meeting of a representative Conference would be of great assistance to the Minority Socialists in their struggle against Junkerdom. We hold that the Labour Party was right in its decision to be represented at Stockholm. The greatly diminished majority in favour of this course when the vote was taken at the adjourned Conference was due not to opposition to the Stockholm meeting, but, it is said, to the opposition of the miners to the representation of our Minority Socialists.

THE League of Nations Society has now begun serious work. Recently a conference of ministers of religion was held in London, followed by one confined to lawyers. This method of approach has much to commend it, but there must be both large and small conferences all over the country, in every town and village, if public opinion is to be thoroughly roused to the importance of this vital question. The movement is gradually rallying to its support a considerable number of public men, which should do much to dispel the lurking suspicion that a League of Nations is a dodge of the peacemongers.

MOST people are acquainted with 'The Dictionary of National Biography'; but few people realize that this colossal work owed its realization to the enthusiasm of an individual. In 1882 Mr. George M. Smith, as a private venture, embarked upon his scheme, prepared to undertake all the financial risks involved. When he died in 1901 he had the satisfaction of knowing that, without any subsidy from public or private funds, he had accomplished the task he had set himself almost twenty years earlier. Since his death supplementary volumes have been added, and the whole of the rights in the Dictionary have been handed over by Mr. Smith's family to the University of Oxford. In future it will be published by the Oxford University Press.

# The Reconstruction of Politics.

## Wanted—A Democratic Party.

ONE of the greatest needs of the new age is the renaissance of politics, its rescue from the degradation into which it had fallen prior to the War and from the depths into which it has been plunged during the War, and the elevation of political life to a new dignity and seriousness as an important channel of expression of the national will.

Leaving aside the Irish, there were three parties before the War—the Conservatives, the Liberals, and the Labour Party. They merged into one another at various points, and it is difficult to state in any definite way the differences between them or the political principles for which they stood. The Conservative party, though largely feudal in its outlook, contained a small body of "Tory Democrats" who were more "advanced" than perhaps the majority of the Liberals. The party was wedded to a fancy nostrum called "Tariff Reform," though this programme did not command the enthusiastic support of every member of the House of Commons who was returned on the Tory "ticket." It was also the hope of the people who arrogantly call themselves "the Trade." Caught up in the spirit of the age, the Conservatives were searching for a social policy. They had the advantage, possessed by no other party, of a fairly coherent foreign policy and were the main upholders of a flamboyant "Imperialism."

The Liberal Party suffered in the generation before the War from an inherent tendency to disruption. The more Conservative-minded broke away over the Home Rule question, the more progressive and working-class elements formed the Labour Party. The link is kept by the few members of the House of Commons called "Lib-Labs." Cursed by a doctrinaire individualism, the Liberal Party was far from radical. To be radical it was necessary to be revolutionary, and no one could accuse the Liberal Party of not upholding the existing order. Like the Conservative Party it was seeking for a social policy, and since 1905 it had introduced certain "reforms" and begun a new tradition of direct taxation of the rich. It clung to Free Trade, because its industrial supporters said that Free Trade paid best. It had no predictable foreign policy, and, in spite of Lord Rosebery, it had no stomach for "Imperialism." It was no more homogeneous than the Conservative

Party; its supporters ranged from sturdy individualists to Socialists. The two parties overlapped so much that there was far more in common between the "Tory Democrats" and the Liberal Socialists than between the former and the backwoodsmen.

The Labour Party in Parliament consisted of two clearly defined groups. There were the men whose candidature was backed by the unions of which they were prominent officials. These members were real Labour men, but it was one of the weaknesses of the system that their trade union qualifications did not necessarily fit them for political life, and it is probable that the efficiency of more than one excellent trade union secretary has been impaired by superimposing political duties on the administrative work of the union. The other group consisted of the bourgeois element supported by the Independent Labour Party. It was an *intelligentsia* dominated by an attitude of mind which is happy only when it is in the minority. It was doctrinaire, but it knew within the range of its interests what it wanted, which is more than can be said of other groups in the House of Commons.

The Parliamentary Labour Party, with its trade union representatives, some of whom were really Liberals, and its I.L.P. representatives, who were Socialists, was no more homogeneous than the Conservative and Liberal Parties. The political Labour Party suffers from a fatal defect; its title is a contradiction in terms. The basis of a political party is a theory of society. Labour is a social function, and it has sectional interests. The fact that landlords and capitalists serve their sectional interests through one or other of the two large parties may be answered by saying that two wrongs do not make a right. Socialism, on the other hand, is a theory of society, and therefore a legitimate basis for a political party, as it has become in other countries. Because of its industrial basis, the Labour Party had no coherent policy with regard to other questions. It cannot be said that it had a foreign policy at all, and it mistrusted "Imperialism" more than the Liberal Party.

The three parties overlapped considerably at the edges, though they were a considerable distance apart at the furthest extremities. The centres of gravity of the Liberal and Conservative Parties were much nearer to each other than to



the centre of gravity of the Labour Party, as might be expected; for the two former rested upon two different interpretations of the same theory of society, whilst there was incipient in the Labour Party an alternative social theory.

The distribution of the electorate among the political parties was artificial, in the main because two parties had almost unlimited funds at their disposal and the third had not. The party funds have been one of the gravest political evils, because of the manner in which they were replenished. The sale of honours, which all the world knows about, but of which discreet politicians know nothing, must in some way be prohibited if there is to be a political renaissance after the War. A seat in the House of Commons has been too often regarded as a means to social position or professional advancement. The result has been a Lower House of industrial magnates, company promoters, and barristers—most of them driven docilely to divisions by the party whips. It is hardly to be wondered at that political issues appeared to many citizens to be either artificial or unimportant.

During the War, party differences have become blurred, rather than obliterated. The net effect, however, must be a readjustment of political parties. The chief political cleavage at the moment is with regard to the War: the whole of the Conservative Party and the great majority of the Liberal and Labour Parties stand solidly in favour of the War, though there is no use hiding the fact that there exist a pro-Lloyd George party and an anti-Lloyd George party; a minority of Liberal and Labour members are opposed to the War. This cleavage will not persist after the War, but its effects will probably remain. It may be that a few of the Jingo Labour men will be welcomed into the bosom of a party calling itself Nationalist or Imperialist, whilst a few of the minority Liberals, with equal confusion of mind, may associate themselves with the Labour element.

Further, such of the Tory Democrats as are more democratic than Tory will find it much more difficult to sail under the old colours, whilst the differences between the left and right wings of the Liberal Party will tend to become wider. On the other hand, the Tory Party will become a rallying point for those who believe primarily in a strong and powerful Empire, in a large navy and conscription, and in an economic war with the Central Empires. Party discipline will, of course, be applied, and the party funds will exert an influence in the direction of a reversion to the *status quo ante bellum*. It may be, however, that the old party labels will have lost their meaning altogether. To judge by present tendencies, we incline to the view that there will be a re-orientation of political groupings at the end of

the War. This is all the more likely because in the period immediately after the War there will be a cry for continued national unity and for a national Government to carry the country over the transition period. This flag will in all probability be raised by the militarist and protectionist elements. The "opposition" would consist very largely of the more democratic elements in the country.

If this speculation be correct, then there is everything to be said for forcing the issue and for a conscious readjustment of political forces, though it should be recognized that the divisions will be by no means clear-cut. What we suggest is that those Liberal and Labour men who have found their spiritual homes amongst the protectionists, conscriptionists, and the rest of the "big stick" school, should join in the formation of a "National" Party. This would leave those to whom democracy was something far more than a phrase to found a "Democratic" Party. Other groups would continue to exist, but the real clash of policy would come to be between the "Nationalists" and the "Democrats."

At this stage, we cannot elaborate anything in the nature of a programme for such a "Democratic" Party. It would need a threefold policy—international, imperial, and domestic. In the region of foreign affairs, it would stand for the preservation of peace rather than for preparation for war. Not that, in this imperfect state of society, it would stand unarmed before the world. On the contrary, it should be ready to uphold international right, if need be by force of arms. But the emphasis of its foreign policy would be laid on the growth of internationalism, and not upon the perpetuation of militant nationalism. It would be based on a philosophy of responsibility, and not on a philosophy of power. The Empire would be regarded by the "Democratic" Party as a Commonwealth of Nations in free union. It would, therefore, give more weight to the growth and maintenance of its spiritual unity than to its growth as a world power. It would be more interested in safeguarding native races from economic exploitation than in protecting the interests of company promoters engaged on "Empire development." It would put more faith in the development of imperial transport and intercommunication, and in scientific research, than in imperial preference.

The domestic policy of the "Democratic" Party would differ from that of other parties in the extent of its claims and the order of its demands. In the forefront of its programme would be education, which would be regarded as of supreme importance and the first charge upon the national revenue, on the ground that education is the prime essential for the realization of

democracy. Indeed, we may go so far as to say that its educational proposals would be a programme in themselves. Industry it would conceive as a public service existing to serve public needs. It would, therefore, work for the extinction of the profiteer and for the realization of an industrial democracy. The War has sufficiently proved the hollowness of luxury to make practicable a more equalized national standard of life by the taxation of the rich and the upliftment of the masses by fuller education, a better social environment, higher pay, greater leisure, and greater responsibility for the conduct of industry. Briefly the policy of the party would be to remove the shackles which now fetter all but the few, so as to enable the people to enter into the full life of the community, which would then become a true democracy.

There are now a considerable number of people who are not afraid of the implications of democracy and who are prepared to accept it fully as a basis for political action. On the other hand, there are those who, though they may pay lip service to democracy, are in point of fact the defenders of privilege, vested interests, social distinctions, and authority. Sooner or later the two doctrines must come to grips. The time is now ripe. Reconstruction, if it means anything at all beyond reversion in principle to the *status quo ante*, or a trade war with Germany, means the democratization of our national community. Democracy will not be reached in a fit of absent-mindedness, or through the mere clash of interests, nor will it emerge as the result of some mysterious unconscious "evolution"; it will be realized ultimately only by those to whom democracy is a living faith consciously striving to realize it, through common action upon a common policy.

## Reconstruction — The New Conditions.

THE history of England during the last century might be described not inaptly as the effort of a nation to recover from the Reconstruction that followed Waterloo—not a conscious effort in which men and women know what they want, and devise the means to an end, but often enough a series of shifts and turns, from each of which some relief was expected. When Swift was asked to explain the persistence of Jacobitism, he said that when he was in pain and lying on his right side he naturally turned to his left, though he might have no prospect of benefit from the change. A great many voters at every election are men who turn from their right side to their left without

knowing much what they want or what they expect. So with statesmen. We do not find a clear, direct, continuous policy running through a century; we find half measures here, half measures there, action and reaction, a fit of lying on the right side, and a fit of lying on the left. If the nation had taken in hand any single problem of the vast number that confronted say the Reformed Parliament of 1832, one problem at any rate would have been solved. But if you look at the state of England in 1815 and then in 1917, you see that the kind of problem which presented itself to our grandfathers presents itself to us. We have only to think of housing, slums, city life, the land, education, or the world of industry, to see that we are still struggling with the legacy of the first catastrophic chapters of the Industrial Revolution and of the spirit in which our ancestors treated the consequences of the great war. We think with horror of industrial England a century ago, of the Manchester which kept the memory of its Angel Meadows to mock its new misery and squalor, and of the towns that, in Chadwick's words, looked as if they had been occupied by an encamped horde or an undisciplined soldiery. But our children will turn with like horror to the report of a Government Commission\* in 1917:—

"But for the fact that Barrow lies in a very isolated position, and that it is considered inadvisable to inform the public, through the medium of the press, of many of the evil conditions of industrial life, we cannot believe that the facts we propose to set down could so long have remained actual conditions of domestic life in England in the twentieth century."

Mr. Wells has described in one of his books the kind of impression that the negligence and disorder of our civilization would make upon a visitor from another planet, and the astonishment with which he would learn that a state of things which looked as if it must be the temporary result of a migration or upheaval was in truth accepted by many as the permanent lot of humanity. The truth is that this state of things is the result of an upheaval, and that the real question before the nation is whether it is content to accept that result as the permanent lot of the nation, or whether it is determined to restore order, freedom, and self-respecting power to the society buried beneath this debris. Are we going to build, as General Smuts has put it in another connexion, from the depths, or are we going to continue to build from 1815?

Many people thought, in the first terrible shock of the calamity in August, 1914, that the War would reproduce the main features of the war

\* Commission of Inquiry into Industrial Unrest : Report of the Commissioners for the N.W. Area.

with Napoleon. Their minds went back to the history that was made, not amid the mountains of Portugal and Spain, but in the Wiltshire fields and the Lancashire factories, to Peterloo and the Luddite Riots, to that famous speech of Byron's in the Lords :—

"I have traversed the seat of war in the Peninsula, I have been in some of the most oppressed provinces in Turkey, but never, even under the most despotic of infidel Governments, did I behold such squalid wretchedness as I have seen since my return in the very heart of a Christian country."

And as the system of capitalist industry, international credit, and worldwide exchange had developed relations far wider, far more intimate, and far more delicate, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the social disturbance of war would be even more terrible to-day than a century ago. It was supposed that, in the loss and confusion, the working classes would be the victims of a second debacle, that we should have a repetition of the spectacle described by Porter representing the social changes of the last war, when "some became suddenly enriched by carrying off the valuables, while the mass were involved in ruin and destitution."

Events have not taken this course for two reasons. In the first place the insatiable appetite of modern war has made demands which nobody could foresee, and as a consequence unemployment has been practically unknown. During the war with Napoleon thirty mills stood idle at one time in Manchester alone, and in certain years—1811 for example—distress was universal. Nine people out of ten were employed on the industries of peace, and those industries were subject to all the vicissitudes of war. During the last two years the great mass of the people of England have been employed in war work of one kind or another, and the Industrial Revolution, which has multiplied human power for the purpose of production, has led not to such scenes as those described in 'Shirley,' but to a great extension of employment.

The second fact that has differentiated our experience from the experience of our great-grandfathers has been the power of organized Labour. A hundred years ago a trade union was a criminal association. Every combination was watched by spies, and magistrates could put any trade unionist in prison on one charge or another without the slightest trouble. Wages were falling at a disastrous rate, and between 1789 and 1832 the whole standard of life of the working classes of the North had suffered a terrible collapse. Workmen were learning to work together, and learning it in an heroic school, but they could not offer any effective resistance to the overwhelming forces on the other side. The popular hatred which was produced by this period of repression

and espionage was widespread and lasting. Many persons have been unable to understand the detestation in which the name of Castlereagh was held by the mass of the nation. Mr. Fortescue credits him with a great success as a War Minister. Other historians have shown that the old traditional view of his foreign policy did him less than justice in its zeal for the reputation of Canning. But the apologists for his career overlook this one central truth about him, that for the working classes he symbolized this system of oppression and espionage.

It would be too much to say that there has been a complete change of spirit in Governments since 1815 (there have been ugly rumours of espionage in this war), but there has been a pretty considerable change in the position of the trade union. During this war the trade unions have taken an active and responsible share. The War, in fact, could not have been carried on without their co-operation. It is true that there is much that is anxious in their position, for they have waived rights that are the prize of the struggles and sacrifices of generations. But the very manner of those concessions is an admission of their power. Governments treat with them to-day, whereas a hundred years ago they had simple and drastic methods for dealing with their claims. And their power has been strong enough to prevent the calamitous fall in the standard of life and the relative strength of the working classes that many students of history anticipated as the inevitable corollary of war. Much has happened during these three years for which the nation will pay in the generations to come: the overwork of men, women, and children, the disregard of all the lessons of the Industrial Revolution and the experience gained in the painful struggle for Factory Acts, the wild experiments in long hours and Sunday labour. Doctors in munition areas can give us examples of the devastating results on health and vitality. These are sobering reflections, pointing their own moral. But the working classes will emerge from this war, unless something unforeseen happens, in a very different situation from their situation when the long struggle with Napoleon came to an end.

In comparing the state of England after this war with her state a century ago, there is another remarkable difference to bear in mind. The soldier whom peace restored to industry in 1815 had no power. He had been ill-treated before he joined the army, he had been ill-treated in the army, and when he ceased to be a soldier he only passed from one form of oppression to another. He was a solitary, isolated, drifting unit. The soldier of this war will be in a totally different position. He regards the society for which he has fought as a society in which his own will is



to find expression. He has put up with unspeakable discomfort, of mind and body, for the freedom of his country, and he means that country to be free, when the War is over, in a sense in which it has never known freedom in the past. Five millions of men, with common memories of suffering, achievement, grievance, taught by war to put a new value and power on comradeship, inspired by danger with a new sense for the quality and promise of life—this army will bring a new energy and strength of incalculable force to the spirit of rebellion against the injustices and insincerities of our national life.

These considerations are full of hope and encouragement for those who wish our Reconstruction to be more than another attempt to patch up the Reconstruction of 1815. In 1815 all the power of the age, the power of wealth, knowledge, experience, philosophy, fortified the policy of building up an England in which the industrial system was supreme over life, and men and women became mere instruments. To-day the new forces in our life—the trade unions and

the returning army—will fortify the demand for a new conception in which the needs and instincts of human life will come first, and our social institutions will be judged by the success or failure of their attempt to satisfy those needs. It is the fashion in some quarters to talk as though it should be our chief aim to increase production. The men who talk like this, whether they are employers or Labour leaders, politicians or economists, are still living in the atmosphere of 1815, the doctrine that wealth is the object of all social effort. The mass of men and women who have suffered and toiled in trench or factory demand something else: they demand the good life for all. There was no revolution after 1815 because the classes that looked to the unrestricted sway of capital to save society had all the power, and the classes whose blind instinct for freedom and the satisfaction of human nature drove them to resist were not strong enough to give serious trouble. This war will produce a society in which the balance of power is very different, and if those two theories come into conflict, nobody can foretell the result.

## The Education Bill.

THE Education Bill introduced by Mr. Fisher has been accorded a mixed reception in the press. In some quarters it has been received with the wildest approval, in others with a sense of disappointment. For our part, we may say frankly we are amongst those who are disappointed. We believe that Mr. Fisher—who is as anxious as anybody for a comprehensive programme—has under-estimated the lengths to which he might have gone.

Let us consider the main proposals of his Bill, leaving aside its administrative aspects. Its provisions are of two kinds—compulsory and optional. Its compulsory proposals include:—

1. The abolition of half-time.
2. No employment of school children on school days before the close of school hours or after 8 P.M., or on other days before 6 A.M. or after 8 P.M.
3. Compulsory full-time attendance until the end of the school term in which a child reaches the age of 14.
4. Compulsory attendance at continuation schools up to the age of 18 for 320 hours per year (or 8 hours per week for 40 weeks per year).
5. The extension of the duties of Local Authorities regarding medical inspection to secondary and continuation schools.

The Bill grants optional powers to Local Educational Authorities regarding the following:—

1. The establishment of voluntary nursery schools, and the raising of the age of compulsory attendance from 5 to 6 where the provision of nursery schools is adequate.
2. The raising of the full-time school-leaving age to 15.
3. The provision and maintenance of playing fields, school clubs, holiday or school camps, &c.
4. Medical treatment in secondary and continuation schools.

The compulsory provisions of Mr. Fisher's Bill are modest. It is clear that the path of progress was blocked by the half-time system. This heritage of the Factory Reform Movement of the thirties of last century now passes into limbo, unregretted so far as educational reformers are concerned. The proposal to make school attendance compulsory until the end of the term in which a child attains the age of 14 means the establishment of a leaving age of between 14 and 14½. What is the position at the present time with regard to the school-leaving age? The Lewis Committee says:—

"We believe it to be true that the effective leaving age approximates to 14 in London and in 105 other areas (6 Counties, 34 County Boroughs, and 65 Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts), with an aggregate population of about 14,000,000; that in 63 areas (5 Counties, 13 County Boroughs, and 45 Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts), with an aggregate population of 6,000,000, it approximates to 13; and that in the remaining 150 areas (51 Counties, 35 County Boroughs, and 64 Municipal Boroughs and Urban

Districts), with an aggregate population of 16,000,000, the average leaving age is somewhere between 13 and 14.\*

At the present time, therefore, roughly two-fifths of the elementary school pupils stay at school until they are 14, and their school-leaving age will be raised a month or two by the Bill. In effect, therefore, the Bill merely brings the three-fifths who leave school at 13 or somewhere between 13 and 14 up to the level of the two-fifths, at the same time compelling attendance until the completion of the school term in which a child becomes 14. Whilst this reform is useful and necessary, it can hardly be considered heroic.

Then, further, whilst the Bill sweeps away half-time employment and all full-time employment until the age of about 14½, it permits the continued existence of child labour out of school hours. In this respect Mr. Fisher merely proposes to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1903, by reducing the hours within which full-time scholars can be employed for gain. The half-time and full-time employment of juveniles had at least some industrial justification. The employment of children after a day's schooling as barbers' boys, milk-boys, errand boys, or in a hundred and one different miscellaneous occupations, cannot claim to be indispensable to the conduct of industry. If the Board of Education can brave the consequences of abolishing other forms of juvenile labour, it should be able to take the plunge regarding the employment of scholars out of school hours. There seems to us to be no case for perpetuating this evil.

As to the proposals concerning continuation schools, we regard them as being one of the most unsatisfactory parts of the Bill. It could be reasonably argued that the establishment of compulsory continuation classes for eight hours a week will do more harm than good to the cause of adolescent education. We can imagine that the small results which will accrue from it will be used against the extension of the system in the future. What chance is the continuation school likely to stand against the influences of industrial employment, when compulsory attendance at the former is limited to 8 hours a week and when the length of the working week may be—as the Lewis Report contemplates—"anything from 48 to 90 hours"?

One of our strongest objections to the Bill is that it permits the establishment of works schools for continuation classes. The principle of works schools, as a part of the normal educational system, we believe to be thoroughly vicious.

\* Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to Employment after the War. Cd. 8512, p. 10. The Education Bill follows closely the lines of this Report. The Report was noticed in *The Athenæum* in an article entitled 'Small Change' (May, 1917).

The industrial system exists to serve a specific purpose, and non-industrial functions ought not to be "farmed out" to it by the Government, whether those functions concern health insurance or education. We are not enamoured of works recreation grounds, works cottages, and the other devices whereby social ties are forged for the strengthening of industrial interests. It is surely wrong that the social life of a community should swing round the works as a centre. Secondary education is a social and not an industrial function, and it should be conducted by a social organization and not by an industrial organization.

These continuation classes for eight hours a week are to deal with subjects of general and vocational education and physical training. It cannot be seriously held that the period allowed is sufficient for this purpose. Indeed, Mr. Fisher himself realizes the inadequacy of the proposal. In his speech in the House he said:—

"I need not say that on purely educational ground I should have preferred a longer amount of instruction, even if that amount had been confined to the age between 14 and 16; but after careful consideration I came to the conclusion that the practical obstacles were too great; that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for us to provide, in a reasonable length of time, the requisite supply of teachers of ability; that the scheme, if it is to be made accessible to the working people, would have to be supplemented by a very large expenditure in maintenance and building allowances; and that it would involve too great a disturbance of the juvenile labour market. At the same time, I should not like it to go abroad that I regard the period of eight hours a week either as ideal or as the necessary limit. I feel to the full the strength of the contention that young people, whatever may be their station in life, should primarily be regarded as subjects for education, and not as parts of the industrial machine."

This statement makes Mr. Fisher's position perfectly clear. On educational grounds he deems eight hours a week insufficient. The reasons which have led him to adopt the smaller programme are three—teachers, expense, and industrial dislocation. It is worth while examining these objections to a more liberal programme.

Mr. Fisher can presumably find teachers sufficient for a system of eight hours a week for boys and girls from 14 to 18. Why, then, can he not supply the same number of teachers for half as many pupils attending school for twice as long a period, *i.e.*, for those between 14 and 16 attending 16 hours a week? The only difference is that in the second case the full quota of teachers would need to be provided in two years instead of in four. Until it is proved beyond all shadow of doubt that this is impossible, we hold that the President of the Board of Education has not made out his case. If a longer period of instruction were provided for those between 14 and 16, say double that proposed in the Bill for adolescents

between 14 and 18 years of age, no more expenditure would be involved than would be the case under the Bill. It makes no difference, so far as school accommodation is concerned, whether you have a number of pupils for eight hours a week or half the number for sixteen hours a week. The question of cost is therefore irrelevant, and, we would say, unimportant. During the War the productive capacity of the country has increased very considerably, and there can be no doubt that the cost of an adequate system of education would be but a small proportion of the annual production of industry. In any case, the question of finance is no more than the choice between schools and private motor-cars, or in general between spending the national income wisely and using it unwisely and flippantly. The third objection to a more generous provision of continuation education—"that it would involve too great a disturbance of the juvenile labour market"—is a dangerous one for an educational reformer to use. If at the end of the War, when industry will be in a more fluid state than it will be again, a change reducing by half the number of hours of labour to be worked by a minority of workers, and those the most immature and the least indispensable (unless industry is a form of child slavery), cannot be made, it can never be made, and the prospect is hopeless. How long, we ask, is education to be dragged at the tail of the industrial system? Mr. Fisher has an opportunity of introducing a universal half-time secondary school system. Unless it is taken now it will not be realized for half a century. It is idle to pretend that the hours of school attendance can easily be raised from eight to ten or twelve. Every increase in the number of hours means another industrial reorganization, and every suggestion in this direction will be bitterly opposed by employers of juvenile labour. Once the principle of half-time is adopted, the question of raising the age of half-time attendance will present far less difficulty.

So much, then, for the compulsory provisions of the Education Bill. They represent an advance—a considerable advance as measured by *pre-war* standards. The optional clauses of the Bill—if local opinion can be strengthened sufficiently to adopt them—represent in other directions as large a step forward. It is interesting to observe that, though Mr. Fisher emphasized the importance of the physical aspect of education, the main proposals of the new Bill are voluntary. It enables Local Education Authorities to establish and maintain nursery schools for young children; it allows the law to stand as to the optional powers regarding medical treatment; it permits Local Authorities to provide and maintain playing fields, school baths, and holiday and

school camps, and to make provision for medical treatment in secondary and continuation schools. Physical training is to be a compulsory part of the continuation school curriculum, but the time that can be allowed for it is quite inadequate. We are not clear what principles have governed the differentiation between the compulsory and optional provisions of the Bill. One thing is certain: the experience of the school medical service has placed beyond dispute the deplorable physical condition of the child population, and the value of the "health centre." In view of the importance of conserving the health and vigour of the population, we should have thought that the Government would have included the proposals we are considering as part of the new universal national minimum.

It is a great step forward that the age of 15 should be included in the Bill as a possible school-leaving age. It establishes a new standard. We should have preferred, however, that the Bill should require all Local Authorities to enforce a school-leaving age of 15, after the expiration of a period of time sufficient for the training of the necessary number of teachers.

The Education Bill, within the range of its proposals, represents the Government's legislative programme of Educational Reconstruction. Other things, such as the provision of more scholarships for secondary schools, can, of course, be carried through without legislation. What, in essence, does this legislative programme amount to? Briefly, that every child shall remain at school until the end of the term in which he or she reaches the age of 14, and that attendance at continuation classes for eight hours a week shall be compulsory from that age to the age of 18. Reconstruction on this small scale will not make a new world. There is nothing in the Bill which was not due—or overdue—in 1914, and there is nothing in the Bill commensurate with the needs of a new age. Mr. Fisher, as a great scholar and a great University administrator, surely knows this; as a believer in education he must ardently desire far more than he has asked Parliament to sanction. Indeed, his speech on the introduction of the Bill shows this quite clearly. His devotion to the cause of education is unquestioned. Why, then, so mild a measure of educational reform?

The answer is to be found in Mr. Fisher's anxiety to carry all sections of the community with him as far as he can, and in his underestimate of what is possible. We can understand the tempering influence of responsibility and the moderating effect of the officials of the Board of Education, and we sympathize with the President of the Board in the difficulties and perplexities of his position. We realize that Mr. Fisher is a member of a Government which has no more interest in education than it has in Chinese



architecture. All of which goes to show that Mr. Fisher has no easy task.

On the other hand, it is clear that there are now unrivalled opportunities for educational advance. Whilst it is true that there are great obstacles to be overcome, it is equally true that no statesman ever had such opportunities as Mr. Fisher enjoys. Interest in education is far more widespread than it was before the War. The minds and hearts of the people are far more responsive than they were in the old careless days of peace, and we believe that a spiritual appeal would strike home. We are in a period when a break with the defects and weaknesses of the past is not only possible, but easier than a reversion to the petty standards of pre-war days. At the end of the War, before society has hardened, it will be practicable to make far-reaching changes which would be impossible in other circumstances.

But, it may be said, the people of this country do not desire education. Naturally, people cannot be expected to desire something they do not understand. Yet we must remember that there is a much larger demand for education than is generally recognized, and, further, we must bear in mind that there is next to no opposition to education as such; what opposition exists is to the economic hardship which necessarily accompanies a development of compulsory education.

This brings us to the economic question, which does not enter into Mr. Fisher's calculations. After the War it will be possible to provide, out of the increased productivity of industry, better wages for labour, and, if necessary, maintenance allowances. Whilst we need to reckon with a heavy burden of debt, we should realize also that the ability of the country, in spite of the cost of the War, to pay for education is far greater than it was before the War, and our views on taxation are far more liberal than they used to be.

Let us also refer to the question of public support for education. There are those who are opposed to the education of the masses; they are for the most part the champions of industrial helotry and social feudalism. There are those, on the other hand, who passionately believe in the education of the people; they consist in the main of the articulate section of the working classes and those in other ranks of society who have discarded the doctrine of the Divine Right of the plutocracy. Which of these is to be regarded as representing the inarticulate masses? There can only be one answer. Then why is it that the anti-democratic elements are usually regarded as representative and educational demands whittled down to the minimum? Mr. Fisher in his speech made no appeal to democratic forces

to rally round him. He was, however, conciliatory towards employers of labour. In the matter of popular education, we believe that Parliament should be guided by the desires of the articulate section of the working classes, and not by the fears entertained by those representing industrial interests.

Let us briefly state our view of the whole position. Education is the foundation of Reconstruction. If we are to build a new world; if we are to raise the standard of political life, to bring into national and local politics a new idealism and new traditions of public service; if industry is to fulfil its true function; if questions of housing, health, drink, prostitution, and so forth, are to be adequately dealt with, there must be an educational system on lines as large as the problems which a new generation is setting out to attack. Reconstruction is not a matter for a short transition period. Many of the problems which the War will leave in its train—and these amongst the most important—will not unfold themselves immediately the War ends. They will be a heritage of the next generation. It is a grave responsibility not to bequeath to those who will suffer through the events of to-day the sword with which they will win their freedom. A large programme of education is needed if the lessons of the War are to be learnt by posterity.

We submit that the Government's proposals should be judged by reference not to what is, but to what might be. It is no defence of the Bill to say that it offers something much better than we have got at present. We must consider how far it falls short of what is possible. It must be regarded not from the mean and narrow standpoint of pre-war days, but from the point of view of the immensity of the problems of the future. Judged by these standards, the Government's Education Bill falls far short of the needs of the age.

## British Policy and International Right.

### IV.—CONCLUSION.

THE collection and arrangement of a *corpus* of International Right is a task for another Grotius. In this article we can merely indicate, by way of illustration, five principles which should have an important place in such a collection. All have been supported by British statesmen in the past, but the support has been intermittent and hesitating; they are implicit also in the practice of liberal statesmen

in all democratic countries, with corresponding lapses due to national egoism. If they are accepted as principles of *right*, they will have an authority greater than any plea of national interests, and will decide the question of right and wrong in any dispute that can be brought under them.

The first is that war is bad, justifiable only within limits as narrow as those within which, in the field of personal relations, homicide is justifiable. This is not to say that war may not be the lesser of a choice of evils, as it was in 1914 when Germany appealed to arms and violated the neutrality of Belgium; but that is no mitigation of the intrinsic evil of war itself. This is a principle on which it will seem to many Englishmen unnecessary to insist; it will seem to them so well established that it may be taken for granted. Such a view is merely an illustration of insular ignorance, natural enough in a society which contains no large military caste. A belief that war is good rather than bad and that it is a perfectly admissible instrument of policy is a natural outcome of the professional feeling of such a caste, and is almost invariably associated with autocratic forms of Government. The only safeguard against it is a form of Government that effectively subordinates the military to the civil authority. Until militarism, the system of government in which the military authority is not normally subjected to the civil, has been swept away in every country, we cannot take this first principle for granted, and we must direct our policy to upholding it.

This principle must be affirmed also because from it derive the rights which a League of Nations is intended to establish and maintain—the right of arbitration in justiciable disputes, the right of public inquiry in all others. The responsibilities of membership of such a League are so grave that we should not undertake them without a full grasp of the principle behind them. It is worth affirming also because the chief quarrel of this country with Germany is not over territory or trade or even treaties, but simply that Germany began the present war; that was the inexcusable crime. The British Government of the time were of the opinion of the man who said he believed in peace at any price, even at the price of war!

The second principle is the principle of nationality. The phrase is vague, but the thing need not be. We do not propose, if we accept the principle of nationality, necessarily to split up the world among a greater multitude of sovereigns than complicate its politics already; to do so would be to undo the painful work of integration and federation that did so much to simplify international relations in the nineteenth century. Given respect for national charac-

teristics, there need be no increase in the number of sovereign states; home rule within a federation, where that is administratively possible, and full cultural freedom for racial minorities where it is not, will in most cases give all that is sought. The real difficulty in the way of accepting the principle is the small number of cases in which it can be applied only by a "rectification" of the frontiers of the great European states. Yet it is here that it is most urgent that some principle should be found. So long as the frontier between France and Germany, for example, is drawn on no principle, it will be a source of unrest; a final settlement is possible only by the establishment of a principle, and in this democratic age nationality is the only possible principle.

Respect for the principle of nationality, again, is the only cure for the ideas of domination that have survived from an older political system to precipitate wars in our own century. It imposes on every Government a self-denying ordinance, with which all dreams of world-dominion are inconsistent. Its basis is the basis of democracy, respect for personality, which political relations should express and not obstruct.

The third principle we have to suggest will meet with less agreement. It is difficult to sum up in a phrase; freedom of economic intercourse may serve as a descriptive label. What is meant is best illustrated by some breaches of the principle. The Meuse is canalized in Holland as far as Maastricht, it is canalized in Belgium; between Maastricht and the Belgian frontier it is not canalized; the object is to prevent sea-going ships from coming further inland than Maastricht. In the same spirit the Dutch closed the Scheldt until 1793. Austria has often used her position to hamper Serbian export trade. The United States proposed (but was dissuaded by Mr. Wilson) to use her political control of the Panama Canal to give her own shipping a preference. France has sought to reserve her colonial markets for her own goods. There is a movement, which has already secured some success, to give the merchants and manufacturers of the British Empire a preferential claim on the products of the non-self-governing parts of the Empire. These are all examples of the use of political control over territory to obstruct normal economic developments and secure economic monopoly. They cause endless international irritation, and lead inevitably, in the case of non-self-governing territories, to government in the interest, not of the governed, but of the governors. On both counts they are bad and should be opposed.

It is not universal Free Trade that is intended nor does the principle involve unrestricted immigration. Every people has an admitted right

to determine the character of its own society, and with this object must be allowed to impose tariffs and regulate immigration. But tariff discrimination on political grounds, the subordination of economic considerations to an aggressive political end, and the exploitation of non-self-governing peoples are not essential to, but rather obstructive of, a distinctive social policy. The rights which the principle of freedom of economic intercourse, once accepted, establishes are: first, the right of equal access to markets and raw materials in non-self-governing territories; and, second, the right of way without obstruction over the world's natural highways.

Our fourth principle is a corollary of the third. Economic intercourse is rapidly making of the world a unity. It is impossible, even if it were desirable, to check its increase. It is maintained by the activities of individuals, international trade being strictly "inter-individual" like domestic trade. These individuals expect from their respective Governments the same security for their persons and property abroad as at home. Unfortunately neither person nor property is secure in many parts of the world with which the subjects of the Great Powers have economic relations, and economic intercourse with these regions is constantly giving rise to "incidents"; these lead to international complications, and usually, sooner or later, to the disappearance of the Government that cannot give security in favour of one that can.

Were the problem merely the protection of the economic interests of European traders and capitalists, it might be settled (although the activities of these people are in themselves legitimate enough) by the European Governments refusing their protection, and leaving traders and capitalists to pursue their interests at their own risk. But the problem is more complicated than that. Governments of undeveloped countries that cannot ensure the life and property of European traders will be unable to protect their own subjects against the deleterious effects of contact with the Western world. Not only will they offer no safeguard against illegitimate activities, such as bribery, the introduction of liquor, and the like, but they will be unable to check the disintegrating effect that the Western economic system at its best must have upon Eastern or primitive institutions and morality. It is impossible to prevent the trader and capitalist from bringing every part of the world into the circle of the Western economic system; yet only Governments of the Western type are able to control the anti-social tendencies of that system. The whole world then must be brought under government of the Western type.

The policy dictated by this principle is the extension, by agreement between the Powers, of

protectorates, or, alternatively, the encouragement and assistance of the process through which Japan passed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is relatively immaterial how Africa is partitioned among the Powers, so long as every part is brought under the control of a Government of European competence. There will be quarrelling over the exact allocation, but so there has been for a generation, and will be until the allocation is complete; the way to minimize it is to apply the principle of equal access to markets and products, and so convert political control from a concession to be exploited into a trust to be administered. The extension of such protectorates need not conflict with the principle of nationality, since administration can be based on respect for native racial and cultural characteristics; as British administration in West Africa has been. And only a sentimentalist will regard the displacement of an Ismail, an Abdul, or a Lobengula as an attack on the liberties of the unfortunate people whom they oppress.

The establishment of competent and, at any rate, moderately honest Governments where they do not already exist is an essential condition of a stable peace. Much has been made recently of the evil effects of competition among capitalists for concessions in undeveloped countries. It is not usually noticed that the competition for capital among those undeveloped countries that have Governments of the European type is just as strong. Not the foreign capital, but the native Government, is the cause of all the evils associated with the export of capital. British capital in the main has gone, and still goes, to countries where the Government is of the European type — the United States, the Dominions, the great republics of South America. Capital is what the undeveloped country needs more than anything else; but the Government must be able to control the anti-social tendencies of capital. The evils of international finance arise only when an unstable Government borrows for useless purposes, or grants concessions on corrupt consideration at less than their proper value and without proper safeguards against abuse. The only remedy for these evils is a competent Government responsible to a civilized people. Thus the British occupation of Egypt put an end to borrowing at extortionate rates of interest to maintain the Khedive's ballet, and substituted loans at moderate rates (because on good security) for irrigation works; with the result that population doubled in less than twenty years. So in India; over three hundred millions of British capital have found investment there, but the average rate of interest is less than would be paid on a safe mortgage at home, and the capital is embodied mainly in the two great bulwarks against famine—railways and irrigation



works. So in the Congo; reform came only when an administration responsible to the Belgian people was substituted for that unfortunate experiment in international government, King Leopold's administration.

The last principle we wish to put forward can be stated quite briefly—the sanctity of treaties. Treaties constitute the foundation of agreement on which we hope to build a new world of international relations. They are entered into voluntarily, and can be terminated or adapted to changed circumstances by a regular procedure that is well understood. If they have no sanctity, we fall back into the old world of mutual distrust and competing armaments. British policy can support this principle, first, by exercising the greatest possible caution and assenting to no treaty which there will be any temptation to break, and, secondly, by condoning no breaches on the part of other Powers. It is to be hoped that one result of the present war will be to prove that treaty-breaking, at any rate in circumstances that the treaty was expressly designed to meet, does not pay.

Peace and justice in the international field depend on the policies of the Great Powers. No machinery of international consultation will alter this fundamental fact. If international relations, therefore, are ever to be subjected to a rule of law, the great need is to set the policies of the Powers upon converging lines, and the first step towards this is to see that the policy of the Power for which we are immediately responsible is consistent and based upon clearly stated principles. To concentrate attention on schemes of international government is merely to shirk our responsibility, since any machinery set up will be merely the medium through which the policies of the Powers will operate. Citizens, therefore, who claim the right to exercise the same control over foreign policy as they enjoy over domestic policy, should ask themselves what is the policy they propose; this resolves itself into the question, What do they think is right and what wrong in international relations? It is to stimulate discussion of that question that the principles stated above are put forward.

## The Industrial System before the War.

IT is well to remind ourselves, before considering in detail the problems of the future of the industrial world, of pre-war days, though it is almost impossible to present anything in the nature of a picture of the industrial system as it existed prior to the War.

The Industrial Revolution had brought in its train large-scale production, specialization and sub division of labour, and power-driven machinery, all of which became the normal accompaniments of modern industry. But though the logical outcome of the Revolution was to be seen in the integrated and highly organized trades or branches of trades, the industrial world as a whole consisted of trades at almost every conceivable stage of development, from the Westinghouse Company, or Lord Leverhulme's works, to the small "pot-bank" in Staffordshire and the still existing cobbler's shop. Large- and small-scale industry existed side by side; indeed, in some cases the former had called into existence to supply its needs for particular services or commodities a number of smaller concerns. At one end of the scale there were large firms owning or controlling the raw materials they needed, and the railway wagons or ships for carrying them; at the other, small firms in trades where the Industrial Revolution had not proceeded far, as in pottery; or small firms still able, for a variety of reasons, to hold their own against large companies. Both large- and small-scale organization existed not only in the manufacturing industries, but also in the distributive and transport trades. Speaking generally, we may say that the industrial system was not homogeneous; it consisted of very large, highly organized, and well-equipped firms, and of small-scale firms, with a series of establishments in between, illustrating almost every possible combination of different degrees of size, organization, equipment, and efficiency—even within the same industry.

But whilst its organization had not become stereotyped, the whole system was based upon a set of common ideas. Industry was the last stronghold of early-nineteenth-century individualism. It is significant that whilst in public and social life the guiding principle is public interest, in industry, prior to the War, the main criterion was individual interest. It cannot be said with any truth that industry has realized its public responsibilities. It used to be the fashion to ascribe all social evils to the improvidence, depravity, and wickedness of the poor. Unemployment was regarded as the result of individual idleness—poverty of individual shiftlessness. It gradually became clear, however, that the modern social problem was in large measure due to the inherent defects of an industrial system based on motives of individual gain and economic power, and without any guiding moral principles. The impartial outsider must have been struck by the fact that in industry the phrase "business is business" seemed to be used to justify a standard of conduct different from that acceptable outside the economic sphere.

Industrial conditions which proved injurious to public welfare were often defended on economic grounds, which is tantamount to an admission that economic considerations should override social considerations.

In a rough fashion, however, and in spite of much waste and inefficiency, the industrial system solved the problem of the production of wealth. That, indeed, is the only question it has attempted to solve, though in some respects it has even fallen short in the sphere of production. It has not, for example, produced enough houses, but this state of affairs has arisen because industry does not profess to produce things of public utility if they do not yield the prospect of a profit. On the other hand, industry has not solved the question of its own organization and government, and it has placed upon society the problem of the distribution of the wealth it produces. In consequence a long, bitter struggle broke out in industry over the question of the distribution of the product, and over the more complicated question of government and the establishment of liberty and justice in economic relations. Though the lessons of the past and of the War need to be applied in the future in regard to the quality, quantity, and kind of production, the main problems with which industry is concerned—on the solution of which adequate production in the long run depends—are those relating to the organization and government of industry and to the distribution of the wealth it produces.

Every strike and lock-out in the past has had its root in one or both of these problems. Questions of wages, hours, conditions, victimization, recognition of the union, and so forth, can all be resolved into factors coming under one or other of these two heads. And prior to the War there was no indication that a satisfactory solution of these problems had been reached. There had been for many years an ever-present feeling of unrest, which in the twentieth century had become more intense and more vocal, as a result of the increasing power of the trade union movement, a growing self-consciousness in the ranks of organized labour, a feeling of disappointment with the apparently small influence exerted by the Labour Party in the House of Commons, and the rise in the cost of living. The existence of deep-seated discontent in industry, and of hostility between employers and employed, was generally recognized before the War broke out. The causes to which this discontent and hostility can be ascribed are well known. The War has done little to remove them, and in consequence there is no real ground for believing that after the War economic strife will necessarily be a thing of the past.

Whilst on the whole employers and capitalists

had reason to be satisfied with the industrial system they had shaped, they brought certain criticisms against the working classes. Some of these criticisms were justified, though in the main they arose from the common defects of mankind or flowed from the industrial system itself. But whatever charges those who control industry might make, they were certainly of much less weight than the criticisms brought by the intelligent section of the working classes against the conditions of pre-war industry.

It is difficult to see how any one can defend the early age at which the population of this country was, and still is, called into the labour market. There are large numbers of children, even as young as 11, 12, and 13, who have been plunged into the wage-earning employments, there to remain in all probability for half a century. The vicious circle of cheap production, ignorance, and poverty has prevented the withdrawal of this immature labour from the mills and factories, and the industrial system continues to rear itself upon the labour of juveniles. In the next place, we may refer to the wages paid in industry. In 1906-7 the Board of Trade instituted an inquiry into wages in the United Kingdom, a few particulars from which are given below. It must be remembered that the figures are for a full week's work. Additions must be made for overtime, and deductions for short time, unemployment, and sickness. Between the period 1906-7 and the outbreak of war money wages rose, though in the interval cost of living also increased.

INDUSTRY.	Average Wages of Adult Males.		Percentage getting less than 30s. a week.
	s.	d.	
Cotton . . . . .	29	6	59.7
Woollen and Worsted .. ..	26	10	67.4
Tailoring (Bespoke) .. ..	33	6	46.1
Boot and Shoe .. ..	28	6	58.9
Building Trades .. ..	33	0	37.1
Public Utility Services .. ..	28	1	61.7
Metal, Engineering, and Ship-Building	33	11	41.0
Railways (earnings) .. ..	26	8	71.5

  

INDUSTRY.	Average Wages of Women over 18.		Percentage getting less than 20s. a week.
	s.	d.	
Cotton .. .. .	18	8	59.3
Woollen and Worsted .. ..	13	10	91.0
Linen .. .. .	10	9	99.3
Dress and Millinery (Workshop) .. ..	13	10	85.3
Shirt, Underclothing, &c. .. ..	13	4	91.7
Tailoring (Ready Made) .. ..	12	11	93.1
Laundry (Factory) .. ..	12	10	93.6

These figures, which speak for themselves, show that, in spite of its amazing productivity, modern industry was far from providing the workers in it with even a moderate standard of life. Through the Trade Boards Act, the State

intervened to secure somewhat better wages for those employed in certain notoriously ill-paid trades. The workers' wages may be detrimentally affected by increasing pressure of work, "time-cribbing," or readjustment of wages, while deductions of the most absurd and unjust kind were often made by employers, thus reducing the meagre weekly wage.

Industry prior to the War had not proved itself willing and able to give regular and continuous employment, or alternatively maintenance, to workpeople. The State before the War came to the assistance of a few trades through a scheme of unemployment insurance, the benefits from which were, however, low. The trade union percentages of unemployed members for the ten years prior to the War were as follows :—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
1904 ..	6.0	1909 ..	7.7
1905 ..	5.0	1910 ..	4.7
1906 ..	3.6	1911 ..	3.0
1907 ..	3.7	1912 ..	3.2
1908 ..	7.8	1913 ..	2.1

These statistics, however, do not reveal the full facts. Taking the whole of industry and all employed workers, whether trade unionists or not, the percentage of unemployment was probably higher than appears from the figures. In any case they give no indication of the irregularity of work which prevailed in seasonal industries from month to month, nor is any account taken of short time (or partial unemployment). A whole industry may be working two days a week, in which case "unemployment" would not be officially considered to exist. In addition, there were those casual occupations in which the majority of the workers were in a state of chronic under-employment.

Not only was the worker the victim of general external forces which might throw him out of work, but he might be inactive through temporary lack of material, inefficient organization, or some other form of "restriction of output" on the employer's part. He might be cast on to the streets through the caprice of a foreman, or by his employer because he was an active trade unionist or a Socialist "agitator."

Moreover, the general working conditions did not on the whole reflect much credit on those in authority. Hours of labour varied from trade to trade and from season to season, and no summary statement of hours worked can be given. The eight-hour day—long one of the demands of the trade union movement—was over the greater part of the field unrealized. In the textile industry the law permitted women and young persons to work 55½ hours per week, or a 10-hour day, and in non-textile factories 60 hours per week. In many forms of employ-

ment there was no legal limit to the hours of work, even for young persons and women. Generally speaking, the spells of work were too long, being usually 4½ or 5 hours. In addition, the industrial environment was more often than not dirty, drab, and uncomfortable. The standards of cleanliness, lighting, heating, required by the Home Office were dictated largely by the existence of ancient structures. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, for example, there are mills still in use which were built three-quarters of a century or more ago in accordance with the prevailing standards of that time. Not only were factories and workshops ugly, dirty, and uncomfortable, but they were also far from healthy, and it was rarely that provision was found for dining, rest, or recreation.

The unhealthiness of certain forms of industrial labour may be seen from the published official mortality figures. The following table refers to certain dust-producing occupations, the occupation of the agricultural labourer being taken as a standard. In the third column will be found a ratio enabling the reader to compare the mortality amongst other forms of labour with that in agriculture :—

OCCUPATION.	Comparative Mortality figure (all causes)	Phthisis and diseases of respiratory system.	
		Mortality Figure.	Ratio.
Agriculturist .. .. .	602	221	100
Potter and Earthenware Manufacturer	1,702	1,001	453
Cutler .. .. .	1,516	900	407
File Maker .. .. .	1,810	825	373
Glass Worker .. .. .	1,487	740	335
Copper Worker .. .. .	1,381	700	317
Iron and Steel Manufacturer ..	1,301	645	292
Zinc Worker .. .. .	1,198	587	266
Stone Worker .. .. .	1,176	576	261
Brass Worker .. .. .	1,088	552	250
Lead Worker .. .. .	1,783	545	247
Cotton Manufacturer .. .. .	1,141	540	244

This table brings out clearly the fact that four and a half times as many pottery workers die of phthisis and similar diseases as is the case amongst agricultural workers. The short table below deals with deaths from lead poisoning amongst certain kinds of workpeople handling lead, as compared with the proportion of deaths from the same cause amongst all occupied males :—

Comparative Mortality figures from Lead Poisoning.			
Lead Worker .. .. .	211		
File Maker .. .. .	75		
Plumber .. .. .	21		
Occupied Males .. .. .	1		

There are also a number of industrial diseases afflicting workers in particular industries—for example, telegraphists' cramp, anthrax among wool sorters, "caisson" disease amongst



tunnel workers, miners' nystagmus, &c.—all of them the result of industrial specialization.

Though employers have been amongst the pioneers in the improvement of conditions, yet, with few exceptions, employers in the past have done little voluntarily to remedy the evils of the system. The State, through labour laws and similar legislation, has done something to improve the working lives of the mass of people, and the trade union movement has steadily improved the conditions under which the workers are employed. Almost all labour laws have been opposed by the general run of employers, and frequently by people who are maintained by the proceeds of their investments in industrial concerns. Before the War, the power of the trade union movement to improve conditions varied greatly from industry to industry, and even the question of trade union recognition was still a burning question which had not been universally settled.

In view of the deplorably low standards prevailing in industry, the divorce of social ethics from economic ethics, and the failure of industry to do more than produce wealth in a haphazard way, it is not surprising that enlightened and far-sighted employers, the mass of working people, and all thinking citizens outside industry, should have felt a deep sense of dissatisfaction with a century of "industrial progress." The question was all the more serious because of the reactions of the industrial organism upon our social life. The industrial system sprawled over society like a huge octopus, its wealth dominating social and political life and establishing new motives in politics (such as "ninepence for fourpence"), its devitalizing conditions robbing the State of good citizens and healthy parents, its insatiable demands for cheap labour depriving working-class boys and girls of the opportunities of education, and its general operations resulting in handing over to society far more problems than industry itself has ever solved. In brief, the industrial system before the War was a failure.

## The "Life and Liberty" Movement.

THE War is altering all horizons and perspectives. For no part of the population is this so true as for those who care for the historic Church of Christ. The task of the Church is seen in vaster proportions. Those who believe that in the Church there is preserved from generation to generation what can solve the problems of life, both public and private, desire for it an ampler field than it has

lately claimed; and those who turn wistfully to it, as many do to-day, wondering whether after all it has any real balm to offer for the wounds of the world, or any guidance out of the jungle into which materialism has led the nations, desire to find their hopes confirmed by the spectacle of a united Church plainly proclaiming its doctrine of life and itself manifestly living by such a doctrine.

Both parties are disappointed by contact with the actual facts. The Church is, indeed, the repository of the truth which they seek or on which they rest. But it seems immobile and inert. It offers its worship in curious detachment from the world whose Redeemer it adores. It leaves the great problems of the age, international and economic, to others, and seems to occupy much time in the discussion of problems which all men of trained minds seem long ago to have settled or else to have decided to leave unsettled. With the great human concerns—the organization of peace or the realization of social justice—the Church seems to have nothing to do. Individual Churchmen strive nobly; official pronouncements are made by the Convocations, and are remarkable for their soundness and balance. But the great bulk of the Church pays no attention, as a Church, to any of these things. To be a Christian no longer means to be one who has heard and accepted the call to the adventure of the Kingdom of God.

But while both parties described above are disappointed, both equally find their disappointment urging them to secure its own correction. Why should the Church be feeble? Judged by all human standards, it has about it everything needed for effectiveness and power. And it claims, moreover, to be possessed of Divine endowments which must always supply it with all that is needed for the doing of the Divine will.

The fault is not with the Church's leaders. They have been steadily ahead of the general public opinion of the Church. Lately they called it to a greater task than it has ever before attempted in this island—the National Mission of Repentance and Hope. The aim was to bring the whole impact of Christian conviction to bear upon the public life of England. One stage of the Mission, but only one stage, is over. It accomplished a great deal, though its results were not of the kind looked for by most people. It must be quite plainly owned that as an effort to impress or to affect the nation generally it has not begun to succeed. But it has done an immense amount in uniting the Church within itself, and still more in bringing home to it its own weakness. Out of that has come a determination that the ineffectiveness of the Church must cease.







It was in the spirit of such a determination that the Archbishops appointed last winter five Committees of Inquiry—or six, if it be remembered that inquiry with regard to work overseas was entrusted to the Central Board of Missions, which has appointed a special committee to deal with it. These committees were to report as soon as possible on the subjects referred to them, which were 'The Teaching Office of the Church,' 'Worship,' 'Evangelistic Work,' 'Administrative Hindrances,' and 'The Church and the Industrial Order.' The reports were then to be employed as a means of focusing the thought of the Church with a view to energetic reform.

In these circumstances, and with direct reference to them, the "Life and Liberty" Movement was born. A few friends came together and agreed that three different considerations all converged upon one general line of action. In the first place, the National Mission had aroused expectations and enthusiasms which would be damped down if there were not very shortly some channel provided for action. Again, there were some who felt that in these days, when great events move rapidly, they could not wait indefinitely for the Church; if it showed no signs of shaking off its lethargy, their energy would go elsewhere, and this would involve great loss both to themselves and to the Church. Thirdly, the quality of the reports issued by the official committees was bound to depend on the evidence available with regard to the existence of any demand or readiness for advance in the Church as a whole.

It was, therefore, decided to invite men and women representative of various types of Churchmanship, but all sympathetic to the general point of view. Each was asked to mention the particular reforms which seemed to him most necessary. Every one included the need of liberty for the Church in the sense of full power to manage its own affairs; and this turned out to be in practice the indispensable preliminary to the other reforms that were named. Consequently it was decided to make this the one aim of the movement in the first instance. Further, it was found that, though many expressed themselves as strongly in favour of the connexion between Church and State, all regarded the need for liberty of action as so great that if it could be secured in no other way they were prepared even for disestablishment to obtain it.

The first step was to call a public meeting. It was held in the Queen's Hall on July 16. The meeting was undoubtedly remarkable. It is not easy to fill the Queen's Hall on a summer evening in war-time. But there had been little of advertisement or what is called "working up" the meeting. The mere announcement of its subject was enough. The meeting was crowded

out, and an overflow was held in the smaller hall. The temper of the meeting was as remarkable as its magnitude; it was in genuine earnest from the outset. It was a revelation of the widespread and eager desire that the Church should be free to direct its own life.

The Archbishops gave a most cordial reception to the deputation which waited on them to present the resolution passed by the Queen's Hall meeting. The Archbishop of York, who had just returned from the front, spoke of the keen interest shown in the subject by both chaplains and officers generally.

That is the whole story in outline up to date. The Movement has not yet decided what its next action is to be; an announcement on that point is to be expected shortly. It was necessary to test public opinion and ascertain the attitude of the authorities before a policy could wisely be worked out.

But a word or two must be added on the grounds of this need for liberty. First come the clear administrative points. At present the Church cannot create a new diocese, or effect a union of parishes except in rare cases, without going through the whole process of passing a Bill through Parliament. It is impossible for the Church to redistribute its endowments. They belong to the places to which they are attached, and can only be applied elsewhere after being released by legal process. The system of patronage, by which vicars and other office-bearers in the Church are appointed, is full of anomalies; only Parliament can deal with it.

Now Parliament has neither the time nor the competence. It has not the time; that is evident enough. And it has not the competence, because it is elected without any regard to ecclesiastical questions, and consists of persons holding all manner of religious opinions or none. A scheme has lately been set forth by the Committee on Church and State appointed by the Archbishops some years ago, by which a Church Council should have the right to legislate on all matters affecting the Church, subject to Parliamentary veto. The great difference in practical effect which this would make is that under this scheme it would be necessary to claim Parliamentary time to prevent things from being done, whereas now it is necessary to claim Parliamentary time to get things done. The "Life and Liberty" Movement is not committed to this scheme, but at present it holds the field, and forms the natural starting-point for all discussions of the subject.

But the matter is not one of administration and machinery alone. The whole aim is to quicken the Church's life and to bring that quickened life effectively to bear upon the

problems and movements of the day. Now, one main reason for the ineffectiveness of the Church as a corporate whole is that a vast number of Church members take no part in Church assemblies either as members or as electors; consequently they do not feel in any way bound by the decisions of those assemblies; consequently, again, there is no means to united action. But this failure to take part is rooted in the fact that the Church assemblies have no power. If they could allocate funds in this direction or in that, if they could decide with effective authority what action the Church as a whole, or in any locality, should take, men and women would be eager to take their part in proportion as they cared for the Church itself. Thus their own membership would become more real; the fellowship of the Church would become closer, and its life more full of energy.

Liberty, in short, is essential to life, both because the life that exists is fettered by outworn machinery and because in exercising liberty new life will grow up. The Movement, therefore, calls on all those who believe that in the Church there is given by God through Christ the satisfaction of man's age-long hope, to assist it to secure conditions in which it may render to men and nations its own peculiar service.

W. TEMPLE.

## Art and Life.

### Mary Jane.

**A**YE, there are some tidy farms in the County Armagh right enough, as I was telling you, and specially over by Lisnacoon you'd find a good few lying foreninst other.

There was Robert Kilpatrick's—he owned the biggest of them all. Him and his sister run the place almost be themselves, for Robert was that close he wouldn't employ more men about the place than he could help, nor a woman indoors for that matter. You've seen the place where he lived, I expect—a big, yellar house, standing right on the road to Armagh, a good mile and a half out of Lisnacoon, with the big slated barn t'other side the road—that's the place, right enough.

A fine, big, strong man, Robert Kilpatrick, hard as nails. There was no getting round *him*, and that's a fact. But there was one got round him in th' end, and that was his sister, and it's about her I'm going to tell you. A poor, broken-down sort of creature she was, with pale, dead

sort of hair, and not much of that, and a small, white face. You wouldn't say she was intelligent or quick in the uptake at all; I've heard the neighbours say many a time it was a quare pity Robert Kilpatrick had a sister so dull and uninterestin'-like as Mary Jane. The poor creature, they said, sure it was the hard work of keepin' the farm together and working from morning to night had all the life took out of her, and made her the way she wouldn't spake hardly a word of an evening when the neighbours would be looking in. She kept the house clean and neat as a new pin, but when we'd be sitting roun' and saying what a snug wee place Robert had, and how lucky he was to be so well looked after, Mary Jane would be sitting in the corner be the fire knitting and never let a word out of her one way or the other. Ye couldn't make her talk.

But Robert here, he had the gift of the gab to make up for it, and he'd sit in his big chair in the middle of the floor and lay down the law about this, that, and th' other till there were some of us got tired hearing him, and wouldn't have gone back again only for the good whisky he kept in the house. He was a well-hated man in all the townland at thon time. Still and all, for the sake of the whisky we'd all sit round of an evening, and it's this sort of thing he'd spout at us :—

"When I come to this farm," says he, "it was nothing but water and bog—every inch of it," says he, "except for the three-four fields at the back here. But," says he, "I put me hand to it, and I worked and slaved at it to I got it drained and ploughed up and the crops down, and you wouldn't see," says he, "the farm to compare with it in the whole of the County Armagh," says he. "It's just hard work done it," says he, "and an eye to business, and a tightish hold on the money-bag when the cash come in. That done it," says he, "and I'll defy anybody to find a better laid-out farm and a more paying one for its size than the place I've got here." And he'd glower round at us as if he was only waiting for one among us til spring up and contradict him to stretch him out on the floor. But he knowed rightly there wasn't one of us had a place half the size of his'n, so we all just looked down intil our glasses and said nothing. And Mary Jane she'd be turning the heel of her stocking, maybe, and smiling quiet to herself.

"And the new spray I got for me potatoes is the finest thing out," Robert would go on, "found it out for meself I did, thon spray, one time I was up in Dublin last June was a twelve-month. William Hannah was with me—it was the time of th' Agricultural Show—and I mind he was very scornful. 'You won't find these new-fangled things any use,' says he to me, but says I, 'I know what I'm about, William,' says

I, 'you trust me to make no mistakes.' And sure enough his potatoes all took and died of the blight last season, and mine weren't even touched."

"Aye, you're a wonderful man, Robert," old Patrick Healy would say sometimes, with a dry crackle in his voice that all of us heard only Robert. "A wonderful man is Robert," he'd say til me when we started for home after an evening at the yellar house, "that is, according til himself. What his Maker thinks of him, and what Mary Jane thinks, is another, and maybe a less impor-tant matter."

Robert was a wonderful politician, too. He'd hold forth be the hour on the state of the country, and how it was being ruined be Redmond and O'Brien working for their own ends, and how Carson was the only stand-by, and how it was owing to him (Robert) that Horner had got in for South Tyrone at the last election, ousting that lying rascally turncoat, Russell. Aye, he was a strong Unionist, Robert, although there was a good few of the farmers thereabouts strong enough Home Rulers in those days.

I mind one time Mary Jane looked up from her knitting and said she thought maybe the Home Rulers weren't all the liars and blackguards they were said to be, and Robert turned on her like a roaring lion.

"What, in the name of goodness, do *you* know about it?" he yelled at her. "You stick to your own wee bit o' work and quit worrying your head over the big questions o' this country. They'll settle themselves without your help."

"Aye, I've no doubt they will, Robert," says Mary Jane, and I saw her smiling intil the fire.

"I'm ashamed of ye, with the Orange tradition ye've got behind ye," roared Robert. "Your da an Orangeman, and your *grand-da* an Orangeman, and your BROTHER an Orangeman! And you to talk about the blasted Nationalists as if they were angels of Heaven instead of the devil's own children, and they Papists, or else traitors to the cause their fathers died for!"

He was a grand theologian, too, Robert was—none better. A strong Presbytair-yan he was, and his father before him. And he had a tongue could argue you to Heaven and back again in half an hour. I mind I travelled with him one time in the train from Armagh to Dublin, and he arguing with a wee Methodist grocer that lived in Lisnacoon. Arguing fine, too, he was—firing off Paul and Peter at the wee man's head, and shouting texts out of the Bible the way I'll be bound he was heard in the next carriage. He had the wee man dumbfounded entirely be the time we got to Dundalk, and when we come to Dublin he was lying all huddled up in a corner, too crushed and stunned-like to spake a word. But he took a hold of me arm when we got out on

to the platform, and says he to me in a whisper: "Sure, he's a grand theologian, thon man, but kape me away from him in the future! Man, I'm afraid of him!"

The minister at Lisnacoon thon time was the Rev. Ferguson, and Robert was a great admirer of his prayers. "I doubt could I do much better in the way of a prayer myself," he'd say when we'd be talking outside church on a Sabbath morning.

There was one Sabbath Mary Jane turned round in the path, and looking up intil his face says she til him: "Why don't ye ask Mr. Ferguson to let ye do the praying some Sabbath, Robert? Maybe, the Almighty wouldn't like it so well, but the people would be fine and edified."

"Wumman," roared her brother, "have ye never hearkened to what Paul says about weemin and matters relating to the church?"

"Och, aye, I've heard ye interpret Paul many a time on that same subject," says Mary Jane, walking on; and there were some of us wondered was Robert's sister as dull as she seemed to be.

Well, I was telling ye about the Rev. Ferguson. He was a fine preacher altogether. Robert liked him well for that. It was thon way Robert thought little of th' Episcopalian ministers because they could preach none. Mr. Ferguson's sermons were the most eloquent ever you heard, especially the political ones, and they were nearly all that. Boys! to see him thumping the cushion and denouncing the Church of Rome the way he could be heard in the street was the finest thing you'd come across in the whole county. He had a grand way of putting his argyments—very near as grand as Robert himself—and he could quote from the Scriptures better nor any man I ever heard. "I'm not the man to be easy beaten by anybody living," says Robert til me oncet, "but, although I'm an Orangeman to the backbone, I doubt if I could put them argyments against the Papists better than the minister; though, mind ye, I think he's hardly strong enough agin th' Episcopalians."

There were some Romans lived near Robert's farm, in a tumbledown cottage a few hundred yards up a wee lonin'. A poor couple they were, be the name of Quin, with more wee childer than I'd care to have the counting of. Peter Quin was an industrious man, and he'd ha' liked well to work on Robert's farm, although it was a small enough wage he gave til his labourers. But Robert wouldn't employ a Papist on any grounds—not if there wasn't another job for him in the length and breadth of Ireland. I doubt, anyway, it would ha' made bad blood among the other workers, and I don't say Robert wasn't right, him an Orangeman and Master of the Lodge, and all. We're staunch Protestants in these parts, as ye maybe know; still, it was hard



enough for Peter Quin, I'll say that much, and him a dacent man and finding it hard enough to find bread for the wee childer.

But there was one evening there Mary Jane was met be a cousin of me own going with a basket of eggs and I don't know what all up the lonin' to the Quins' cottage.

"What's this at all, Mary Jane Kilpatrick?" says me cousin—young Mrs. Sullivan it was, William John's wife, over there at Lisnagoon—"is it you going into a papistical house?" says she. "Well, I never heard the like! Sure, your brother would drive ye out of the house if he saw you."

"He would just," says Mary Jane in her dull way, "but he's down at the hay in the meadows, and I haven't the least intintion of letting on til him I go to see Catholics," says she.

"And you giving good eggs and butter and all til the like of them!" says Mrs. Sullivan, shocked-like.

"Might I ask ye to let me pass, Mrs. Sullivan?" says Mary Jane, still quiet and tired. "It's nobody else's business only mine that I know of. It's me own hens laid the eggs, and I've saved me own butter that I might have eaten. Peter Quin's a poor starving creature, and the wee childer are cryin' for food, and herself sits there with them all about her feet an' wonderin' what sort of a cold welcome at all there'll be for the one that's comin'. An' I'll take it kindly, Mrs. Sullivan, if you say nothing to Robert about the soobject, and ask William John not to either. I'm not the God-fearing Christian Robert is, and I can't see me Catholic neighbours starve."

It was when William John reported this conversation til us in Fox's public-house in Lisnagoon we said we wouldn't be surprised but there might be more in Mary Jane nor we thought.

It was long afterwards that we heard she had been quare and good til the Quins for months at a stretch, saving her food til give it til them, for she had no money til give them, Robert kaping the tight hould of the purse-strings. I don't say her reputation went up in the place on that account. It didn't, for the Orange feeling's too strong, and some of the neighbours said it was a scandal to be feeding a Catholic family thon way; still and all, for some reason, nobody let on til Robert.

Maybe you remember the MacHenrys, who lived in Lisnagoon thirty year back? Aye, that's the family. Always in debt, and a shiftless, drunken lot. They weren't much thought of when I was a boy, and the like of the Kilpatricks wouldn't have nought to do with one of them.

Well, Joe MacHenry, the youngest son of th' old man, was different. He worked hard at his books, and was always thought to be a scholar. When he grew up he saw there wasn't much

chances for him over here, with the Kilpatricks and their like refusing til have anything til do with him or his family, so he just packed up and went out to Canada. I don't rightly know what he did out there—I think maybe he ran a farm at Calgary—but, anyway, he made a good lock of money, and three or four years back he turned up again in Lisnagoon, a big, smiling man, rich and prosperous-like. It's quare, now, the way an Irishman will come back til his own country in th' end. I could name half-a-dozen men went from here years ago that have come back til die in their old home. There's no man fond of his home like an Irishman, I'm thinking, although often enough it's been a poor, mean place til him. Still, that makes no differ, somehow.

Well, Joe MacHenry, what did he do but buy up old Patrick Murray's farm on the hill, and not only that, but he pulled down th' old thatched house and built a grand new one for himself. My! but you ought to see thon house! All red brick it is, with large square winders, and he cut down every single tree round it, so you can see it for miles round. And he filled the sitting-room with the loveliest plush chairs ever you seen, and a harmonium, and I don't know what else.

But, as ye may well imagine, Robert Kilpatrick wasn't just pleased to see a new big farm set on fut that close til his own. Patrick Murray had niver made much out of the place, but Joe had his wits about him, and knew all the most up-to-date machinery, and the best stock til buy, and so on. Robert was quare and jealous, I can tell you. Still and all, he made the great show of being in with Joe. It would ha' made ye laugh til see the two of them together—Joe fat and jolly, with a knowing twinkle in his eye, and Robert clenching his fists and setting his teeth, and making himself listen to ideas he had never held. For I must tell you Joe had come home with some strange notions. He was a Nationalist, if you'll believe me, and in Canada he had turned Episcopalian, and Robert hated him for both these things.

Joe wasn't often seen at the yellar house, it was noticed; if he was asked he didn't come. But maybe Robert couldn't bring himself til ask him. And after he stood up and withstood Robert til the face at Fox's public at the Summer Fair Robert would go miles out of his way til avoid him.

"You're a jabbering fool, Robert Kilpatrick!" says Joe, and Robert went home foaming at the mouth.

"I'll larn him!" he stuttered, "I'll larn him! Don't ye ever," says he, turning til his sister that sat as usual be the fireplace, "don't ye ever let me see ye passing so much as the time o' day with that low, rascally, foul-mouthed black-guard! Do ye hear me?"

"I hear ye, Robert," says Mary Jane, in her dull way.

But it wasn't long after that Joe passed her one hot afternoon on the road between Armagh and Lisnacoon, he in his smart trap and she pattering along in the dust on her two feet. And he wasn't backward in offering her a lift, nor she in taking it. They were seen plain enough; and I doubt it wasn't the only time they encountered other that summer.

One evening in September she come across the fields in her slow, heavy way, stopping to rest every now and then, and looking back as if she saw something worth looking at behind her. There was a bit of colour in her cheeks, and her hair looked less drab in the evening light, and there was a strange sort of smile on her face. I saw her rightly, for I was watchin' from the kitchen winder, and I wondered had she been seeing Joe again, or what.

Robert was striding heavily up and down the floor of the kitchen, in a fine rage, when she come in.

"That lying traitor!" says he, "I'll have the law of him yet. The dirty trick it was!" says he, "and he'll be sorry for it before he's done."

You'd have thought Mary Jane would have asked who he was talking about. But not she. She just took off her shawl, set it up on the nail, and sat down in her corner.

"Built up a wall round my well, so he has!" shouts Robert, "the dirty blackguard! Says it's his'n, does he? I'll show him! I'll not lave a stone of it standing in the next twenty-four hours! His well, indade! Too good for my bastes til drink out of, is it! Sure, I knew all along the sort he was, coming home from 'Merica with all that show! Cocking himself up among his betters as wouldn't ha' looked at him twenty year ago! I'll have it out of him; I'll soon make it known we have a traitor and a Nationalist in the midst of us! I wouldn't doubt but he's a Papist on the sly, with a praste ever in and out of his back door, like the rest of them."

"Joe MacHenry's no Papist," said Mary Jane quietly, "and if he was, well, and why shouldn't he? Anyway, him and me's going til wed before many more weeks is out."

Th' old clock in the corner ticked away be itself a longish while to Robert got his breath back. Then he give a great shout.

"Wed Joe MacHenry! *You!*" says he at last.

"Aye, me," says Mary Jane, picking up her knitting, and smiling down at the needles.

"Not if I knows it!" roars Robert, "no sister of mine'll ever wed that rascally rapsallion as I'm going to take the law on next sessions in Armagh!" He stopped a minute, and his face changed. He looked at Mary Jane as if he'd

never seen her proper before—and I don't suppose he ever had. Then says he, in a quare, weak voice:—

"*You* get married! Sure, the man's mad. He might as well marry th' old cow out in the yard there. He doesn't know what he's talking about. He's been deceiving you."

"There's no deceivment in the matter, Robert Kilpatrick," says Mary Jane, with the same wee smile.

"Sure—sure, I never thought you'd ever be married," says her brother, all stumbling over his words. "Sure, you can't get married, Mary Jane. The place'd go to rack and ruin. The—the—och, you're joking! It's a put-up thing!"

"It is not at all, then," says Mary Jane. "Amn't I til live my life? I've found a good man as loves me, and I mean til have a try at doing it, anyway. I've put up with you for many a year, and I'm tired of it."

"Put—up—with—me? Wh—what do ye mean at all?" says Robert.

"You can go home now if ye like, Mister Connolly," says Mary Jane til meself, with the same smile.

Well, I went. It was the first word she'd ever spoke til me, and I was taken aback-like. I just went. And, mind you, I had a different conception of Mary Jane from that evening out.

Well, her and Joe MacHenry was married, and she went til live at the red house on the hill. And, my oh! it was soon the different place entirely from what it had been. If you went there in the daytime you'd hear the churning, or the threshing, or the chatter of the milkers, or the farm-servant calling the chickens. And you wouldn't see Mary Jane stepping about the yard in old boots, looking grey and drab and weary. She'd be in the sitting-room all among the lovely plush furniture, knitting socks for Joe, and getting stouter and rounder every day. There she'd sit, without a word, good or bad. You'd think it was dull for Joe, and him used til life, but, however it was, he looked a happy man. Many's the time I've seen him driving in his fine trap to Armagh on a market day—a fine, up-standing man with round, red cheeks and merry eyes. And I doubt he made a dale of money, for either it was a new horse or half-a-dozen prize heifers, or a silk dress for Mary Jane, or new curtains for the sitting-room—always something fresh every time you went to the house.

But something strange happened at Robert's place after Mary Jane's wedding. His cows died on him, and the pigs were off their food, and the eggs never hatched rightly. And after a bit, be the sight of things, there wasn't much money coming in. And there was the quare change in the house itself, that had always been so neat and clean. It got to look dirty-like, and all

through-other, and the back door would be open to let the chickens in, and one way or other it wasn't the same place at all.

And Robert himself was altered. He had been a smart, fine-looking man. But now if you'd see him on the road his clothes were all tore, and he sold his horse and left off going intil Armagh oncet a week. He got by and by to look a poor down-at-heel creature. He crept into church on the Sabbath, and wasn't always there, and he wasn't strong in th' argyment line any longer. As the time went on, he took to spending more and more time at Fox's public. He'd sit there of an evening till he'd be turned out, and it wasn't oncet or twice I've met him staggering along home near midnight. He got to be a loose, drunken feller, different entirely from he had been. I've heard tell too that he tried to get married more nor once, and the girls wouldn't look at him. That would make a man bitter.

The neighbours would sit and discourse be the hour on the subject of Robert Kilpatrick, and were never tired of telling other what a different man he was entirely, and how the farm was going to the dogs faster every day, and how another two acres had been taken over by Joe MacHenry and added to his'n, and so on.

"I shouldn't wonder," says Pat Healy in his slow way, "but it was Mary Jane kept thon place together. There's many a time I do be thinking Mary Jane wasn't the simple poor creature we took her for. She's maybe a bit more up til things nor we think."

Well, we discussed that side of the subject for a bit, and the more we thought, the more it seemed as if what Pat said was true enough, and we had a still more different conception of Mary Jane from then out; and be the same token, I've seen old Pat touch his cap til her all respectful-like, and she coming out of th' Episcopalian church in her silk dress of a Sabbath, though I'll say this—I never got as far as that meself.

Well, to cut the story short, after they had been wed two-three years or so Joe MacHenry took and died. Fell off his feet, he did, and the doctor said it was the bad heart he'd had for many a year.

He was the biggest and richest farmer thereabouts be that time, and he had the fine funeral. It was a holiday all throughout the townland where he lived, and there wasn't one man I knew would have missed it be a long way.

Robert was there, close behind the hearse, which was the odd thing, for him and Joe had never exchanged a word with other since the wedding. Still and all, there he was, all smartened up for the occasion, and so cheerful and hearty that it seemed to be his old self come back.

"It'll be the sad thing for Mary Jane left til manage thon big farm her lone," says I til him as we went back til the farm for a wee taste of refreshment like after it was all over.

"Don't ye worry your head about her," says he. "If a man can't look after his own sister it would be the quare thing."

"Do ye mean," says I, "Mary Jane'll give up the place and go back to housekeep for yourself?"

"I'm thinking that's the best thing she could do," says Robert, "although it would give me a dale of responsibility to keep the two farms running. Still and all, I don't doubt I could manage it all right."

"I don't doubt it," says I, and I left his side to tell Pat Healy what the words of him were.

"Sure, I thought he had something of the kind up his sleeve," says Pat, "the way he be's so hearty and all. I only hope," says he, "that Mary Jane won't be took in. But I doubt she will, the creature!"

Well, we got inside the house, and we waited in the kitchen there a wee while to see if anything would happen next, for we were all tired and thirsty, and we wanted to know, too, what plans Mary Jane had for the farm, if she had any.

So we waited and talked about the crops, and after a wee while she came in at the kitchen door, looking much the same except she was all draped in crape.

"There's tay," says she, "in the sitting-room for any that likes. Ye needn't wait except you like, Robert. Ye weren't one for coming here when Joe was alive."

Robert got up from his chair with all his old boisterous manner.

"There's a word or two I want til say til ye," says he. "I've been making up me mind," says he, "about things now Joe's gone, for it's a sad thing entirely for a wumman til fend for herself, and she used til a man at the back of her all her life. It's sorry I am for you, Mary Jane, and although Joe and me wasn't great, I'm ready to overlook the past, and I was thinking maybe I could make room for ye in th' old house, and we could join the two farms together-like, and I'd give the same care til one as til other. It's a fine mess a wumman'd be making of a farm like this'n, and I'm willing til say no more about things that has gone and past."

"Is that so, Robert?" says Mary Jane, in her wee soft voice, with no change of expression at all on her face. "Well, it's odd now, you coming out with a proposal of that sort, when I had one in me head to make til yourself."

"And what might that be?" says Robert, with an oneasy flash of the eyes.

"Sure, I was thinking," says Mary Jane, stroking down her dress and speaking in the same



level voice, "I might maybe buy th' old farm off you. There's not much left of it, be all accounts, and it wouldn't bring you in much money, so I was thinking I'd maybe let ye go on living in th' old house, with a housekeeper til look after ye, as ye can't find a wife.... And I gather ye'd be wanting some work to do, when you weren't sitting down in Fox's yonder in Lisnacoon, and I'm wanting a ploughman at the present minute. Maybe you'd care til take on the job. Ye'd have a good wage, for Joe and me was always ones til pay our people well, and ye'd have the opportunity of some talk now and again with th' other ploughman I've got." Mary Jane paused to reach down a dish from the dresser. "Peter Quin it is. He's the best workman I've got at the minute, but I doubt he wouldn't be too proud t'exchange a word with you now and then, even if you're"—she closed the door on the last word—"a street Presbytairyan."

My word! but he had got his own back at long last. Not one of us could get a hould of our breath for a bit. We just watched him away down the path and out of the gate.

"Boys, oh!" says Pat Healy at last, in deep tones, "yon's a tarrible wumman! I doubt if there's her like for cleverness in all the length and breadth of Ireland. And us thinking her a poor, trodden-down creature, and all! It's quare the way a man will make mistakes of that sort—it's quare, so it is.... I feel I could do with a sup of tay after that."

And he hobbled out of the room on his stick. We could hear his voice, all humble and soft-like in the sitting-room:—

"If it's no trouble til yerself, Mrs. MacHenry.... If I may take the liberty of helping meself til the sugar, Mrs. MacHenry...."

E. M. DU PLAT ARCHER.

## The World of Industry.

### Trade Union Notes.

THE events surrounding Mr. Henderson's resignation and the decision of the Labour Party to participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm have rather overshadowed purely industrial questions during the past month, and have thrust into the background both discussions on the Whitley Report and the Industrial Unrest Reports, and other developments which would otherwise have loomed large in the public eye. The "Stockholm" question does not directly concern industry; but there can be no doubt that the manner in which it is settled will have a considerable effect on the industrial situation.

MR. HENDERSON's resignation has been followed by a general re-shuffling of the Labour Ministers. Mr. Hodge is replaced at the Ministry of Labour by Mr. G. H. Roberts, and Mr. Wardle takes Mr. Roberts's place at the Board of Trade. Mr. Hodge has not been a conspicuous success as Minister of Labour; but he does count for far more in the Labour world than his successor, and Mr. Roberts is not to be envied in his job. It would not be surprising if Mr. Wardle gets into trouble with the National Union of Railwaymen, whose attitude is believed to have been the cause of Mr. J. H. Thomas's refusal to accept office some time ago.

DURING the past month, the National Union of Railwaymen have come to an agreement with

the Railway Executive Committee on the vexed question of wages *versus* bonus. The whole of the 15s. bonus secured during the War has been converted into war wages, and will therefore count for overtime, allowances, &c., though the whole remains nominally liable to be taken away after the War. It is also provided under the agreement that a further application can be made if prices continue to rise. This will not satisfy many of the more advanced districts; but it is certainly an improvement in the present position.

IMMEDIATELY after the publication of this agreement, serious trouble arose between the Railway Executive and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who include about half the men in the three grades of drivers, firemen, and cleaners, the other half being organized in the N.U.R. The Locomotive Engineers put forward a demand for the immediate granting of an eight-hour day, and coupled with their demand a threat of an immediate strike if it was not granted. The Railway Executive Committee and the Board of Trade refused to agree, and the Government proclaimed the railways under the Munitions of War Act.

THE actual question at issue in the dispute seemed to be widely misunderstood, and Sir Albert Stanley's speech in the House of Commons

did nothing to clear away the misunderstanding. The men wanted an eight-hour day; but their spokesmen made it clear that they realized the actual limitation of the working day to eight hours to be impossible under present conditions. What they demanded, then, was not that only eight hours should be worked, but that overtime should be paid for all hours worked over eight, or, at least, that the eight-hour day should be conceded in principle at once, to come into operation after the War. Whatever may be thought of the men's action, this does not seem an unreasonable demand. It is certainly very different from a demand for the immediate limitation of the working day to eight hours.

IN effect, the men seem to have got a good deal of what they want. In the settlement accepted by them they got, not indeed a promise of the eight-hour day after the War, but a pledge of "sympathetic consideration," which they interpret as meaning the same thing. Their immediate grievances with regard to wages are still under discussion with the Railway Executive Committee.

MR. CHURCHILL has lost no time in taking the plunge at the Ministry of Munitions by withdrawing the clause in the Munitions of War Bill providing for the enforcement of dilution on private work. In his speeches in the House of Commons he insisted that such dilution was still necessary, and that he still hoped to secure it by agreement. But, he maintained, the dilution clause was impossible without agreement and unnecessary with agreement. This is surely the most sweeping condemnation of the whole policy of the Munitions Department that has yet been pronounced. Mr. Churchill recognizes that he cannot secure dilution, even on war work, except with the cordial co-operation of the men immediately concerned; whereas the whole policy of the Munitions Department has been to endeavour to apply dilution by force, and then to yield ungraciously to pressure.

THE new Munitions Bill passed through all its stages and became an Act before the recess. The dilution clause having been definitely withdrawn, it had a smooth passage, though it was very far from including all the amendments which Labour had hoped to secure and which had been definitely agreed upon between the trade unions and the late Minister of Munitions. Mr. Churchill insisted that there were certain changes which had to be made immediately, whereas others could wait for further consideration. As the whole Bill could not be passed before the Parliamentary recess, he took the next best course by dropping most of the clauses and passing a short Act only. The

remaining points he promised to deal with in a larger measure after the recess.

THE Act as passed empowers the Ministry to extend awards which apply to the majority to the minority of a trade, and so, after six months or more of waiting, redeems a promise of the Ministry to the trade unions. It also gives the Minister of Munitions power to abolish the leaving-certificate clauses of the 1915 and 1916 Acts, and Mr. Churchill has promised that he will use this power within a month or six weeks—less, he hopes. Leaving certificates are thus definitely to go. When they go, a new measure comes into force which prevents men from shifting from munitions to other work without the sanction of the Minister of Munitions. Mr. Churchill's excuse for not abolishing leaving certificates immediately is that he must first take steps to raise the remuneration of skilled men who are now on time-work and earning far less than men on semi-skilled work. Otherwise, he fears an immense migration of men from skilled to less skilled work on which more money can be earned. A new clause in the Act, therefore, empowers the Minister of Munitions to give special directions as to the remuneration of skilled men employed on time-work.

THE clauses dropped out of the present Act include some of the most important. In particular, the giving of legal force to the Ministry of Munitions' circular entitled 'Notes for the Guidance of Controlled Establishments' (known as Circular L. 6) would greatly facilitate the smooth working of dilution. This was agreed to by Dr. Addison; but Mr. Churchill has very unwisely dropped it, presumably owing to the known opposition of large sections of the employers. It will certainly have to be inserted in the new Bill to be introduced after the recess. The other clauses dropped are mainly those dealing with the restoration of pre-war conditions. On these points a series of amendments had been agreed to by Dr. Addison and the trade unions; but Mr. Churchill wants time for further consideration of the whole question in consultation with the Reconstruction Ministry. We regard it as regrettable that these amendments could not be inserted in the present Act, especially in view of the known uneasiness in the country about restoration. If, however, it is quite clear that they will be carried in the autumn, no great harm has been done.

THIS uneasiness, upon which the Industrial Unrest Commissioners commented, is hardly likely to be allayed by such publications as the new memorandum issued by the Employers' Parliamentary Council. In this astonishing document the employers concerned not only state

that the repeal of the Trades Disputes Act is an essential preliminary to the adoption of the recommendations contained in the Whitley Report, but also go out of the way to denounce the futility of trade union regulations, and to declare the impossibility and undesirability of their restoration. Such tactics are hardly helpful at the present time.

THE recent award of the Committee on Production of an advance of 3s. to the engineering trades is leading to a growing dissatisfaction, especially because it is the first award issued by a Committee on Production including Labour representatives. The head offices of the unions concerned are being inundated with resolutions demanding reconsideration of the award. Meanwhile, in the shipyards the Mersey boilermakers have actually come out on strike owing to dissatisfaction with an award. Labour representation on the Committee on Production does not seem at present to be a great success.

THE Miners' Federation of Great Britain recently reached an agreement with regard to the release by ballot of a certain number of young miners for the army. This agreement assumed the removal first of all men of military age and fitness who have entered the mines during the War. The first attempts to put it into operation have led to immediate trouble in a number of districts, and the Government have been forced to postpone its operation for a month, during which the M.F.G.B. is to endeavour to get the men to accept it. The men contend that workers who have entered the mines during the War have not been removed.

A VERY similar situation exists in the munitions trades, in which complaints are beginning to multiply that men are being taken for the army in violation of the agreement of last May, or, at all events, of the interpretation placed on it by skilled workers. The trouble is at present only beginning, but it may at any time become really serious. The whole recruiting problem is, indeed, as far from solution as ever, and it still remains the cause above all others which is likely to lead to really dangerous industrial trouble. The Government would do well to see to it at once.

THE Trades Union Congress meets at Blackpool early in September. Public attention will be largely concentrated upon its decision on the Stockholm issue; but it will also have before it many important internal questions, notably the perennial problem of craft *versus* industry, and the resolutions which suggest the establishment of an adequate research department for the whole

Labour Movement. It is to be hoped that the Congress will decide upon immediate action in this direction. C.

## The Shop-Steward Movement.

THE chief industrial paradox thrown into relief by the War is that trade unionism (old style), once the *bête noire* of the classes which were either violently or vaguely opposed to the claims of "Labour," has been officialized by a capitalist Government and anathematized by the rebellious rank and file. To a very large extent, of course, this somewhat piquant situation is simply one of cause and effect—though it might not be correct to say that all the cause or all the effect was on one side. There was a strong revolutionary element in the workshops before the War, and not all the officializing has been done since. But, broadly speaking, there is no doubt that the present disaffection of several trade unionist groups has developed proportionately with the employers' "recognition" of trade unionism. Five years ago the fight was all for "recognition." To-day the unions (in their bureaucratic-executive capacity) have been fairly "recognized" out of their own identity. This ecstasy of fraternization between two powers previously at death grips with each other has resulted in a decided ground-swell—a revolt from below. It is a general axiom that the working-class movements for betterment (in common with most other moral and democratic causes) have thriven best under persecution. But the longest forward strides have often been made by the left at the time when the centre was being too effusively welcomed by the right. It has been so in the case of the new movement in the ranks of Labour. Probably many even of the revolutionaries would have gone on battling for the remnants of trade unionism left by the War if the capitalist opposition to these organizations had not so mysteriously changed its character. There was "life in the old dog yet" so long as employers' federations refused to meet or treat with the union representatives. But at the first hint of "compulsory" trade unionism (that is, craft unionism on its Mid-Victorian basis) for all workers, the more wideawake sections began seriously to wonder whether it might not be the wiser course to abandon the relics of craft unionism ("pre-war conditions" and all) to anybody who was simple enough to go on believing in it, and to concentrate on something a little more formidable. In fact, considering the force and momentum which the new move-



ment has been seen to possess, many adherents of "things as they are" may conceivably have wished that the big employers of labour had continued to *assume* their ancient hostility to trade unionists, even if they had it not. Certainly the sudden and remarkable toleration on the part of a thinly-veiled State capitalism towards the union leaders has not increased the prestige of the latter among ordinary members, who maintain that there must be more behind this condescension than can be accounted for by the exigencies of war. When the ex-Minister of Munitions struck an heroic attitude and exclaimed that he would never "be a party to breaking the instrument of constitutional trade unionism," he may have been but hammering one more nail in its coffin, and confirming the rebellious elements in their oft-repeated contention that the sooner constitutional trade unionism is buried and out of sight the better. At any rate, it is held that trade unionism at the top has patently failed to safeguard the interests of the workers. There must accordingly begin a new trade unionism at the bottom. The official executives of the unions may have been taken to the bosom of a Governmental bureaucracy torn between the demands of Labour, the steady pull of Capitalism, and the urgency of the War. But among the rank and file in the country the official executives have withered, and the shop stewards become more and more important. It may be worth while to consider briefly what the advent of the shop steward portends, and whether he may not be the first recognized protagonist of an entirely new system of Labour combination.

The interest of the subject at the moment consists, principally, in speculating as to what form the new system will take. It may be safely concluded that the old highly centralized craft union type of organization is doomed. Does the shop-steward movement represent a desire on the part of the rank and file for fuller local autonomy merely, or is it an aspect of the more ambitious plan of industrial unionism?

The parties to this debate—the autonomists, the "class-conscious" industrialists, and the *status quo ante bellum* craft unionists—occupy argumentative positions somewhat analogous to those occupied by the advocates, respectively, of the distributist, the socialist, and the capitalist State. The first would work for greater power for their class along the lines of a more generous distribution of self-government in the local branches—district unionism it might be called. The second hold that such a devolution of function would be practically worthless unless it was co-ordinated and reinforced by strong national unions free themselves to coalesce on the higher plane, and having the entire manage-

ment and control of production as their supreme object. The third may, for the purposes of this discussion, be defined (and dismissed) as the most serious stumbling-block to the other two. In any case, the craft unionist *pur et simple*—especially *simple*—does not know the industrial world he is living in, and cannot be argued with, but must be told. What he is being told by one branch of reformers is that the more he allows himself to be dictated to by the central authority of his union the more that central authority is likely to be dictated to by the forces of reaction; and by the other that a workers' unionism founded on craft is a totally inadequate weapon with which to wage war on a masters' unionism, founded on industry, and frequently having powerful industrial and even international alliances. This part of the argument for industrial unionism, at least, need not be laboured. What is more important to demonstrate is that the stampeding of the elected officers of trade unionism by the advanced groups is valuable only in so far as it signalizes a fresh constructive policy for Labour—a re-formation of the industrial army. Local initiative, however energetic and enthusiastic, is simply so much wasted steam unless the trade union machine as a whole is conscious of a direction and bent on a destination. The emergence of the shop steward and the shop and workers' committees, during the recent engineering disputes especially, was symptomatic of two things (in addition, of course, to the immediate cause of it): (1) a profound dissatisfaction with the present constitution of trade unionism, and (2) a strong determination to create a substitute for it.

But, as with nearly all ideas directed towards his industrial improvement, the British workman seems not to have begun with the idea as such, and endeavoured to apply it to his existing craft organizations, but to have been struck by one aspect of it and to have clung on to that. The shop committees and the workers' committees (now features of all the big engineering and ship-building centres) do realize to some extent the idea of the "branch" and the "local," which represent the foundation of industrial unionism. But no effort (except one which is referred to below) is being made to erect the scientific structure of the new—the class—unionism *in all its parts* within the framework of the old. The building-trade workers have an industrial union—existing side by side, however, with numerous sectional societies; and the brewery workers, when organized for the first time four years ago, were organized on these lines. But the unmistakable trend of trade unionism towards a re-alignment of its strength is to be deduced mainly, as yet, from the clamour of large numbers of anonymous workers for the amalgamation of

overlapping unions catering for the same industry—in other words, for a closing-up of the ranks. The engineering trade, more than any other, has room for improvement here; and from internal signs it appears pretty evident that before very long, if the official executives continue to flout the insistent call for the unity and cohesion of Labour in this industry, there will be more than local stampedes. There will be a general defection of membership from the old craft unions, and the enrolment under another banner—the banner of industrial unionism, the essential logic and practicality of which are, beyond question, appealing more forcibly every day to the “aristocracy of Labour.”

If this should happen the shop stewards' and district workers' committees would seem to provide a natural nucleus for the operations of the most comprehensive type of industrial unionism which has yet shown itself above the horizon—that of the “Industrial Workers of the World.” Well known in America and Australia, in both of which countries it has conducted many huge successful strikes, the “I.W.W.” has recently started a “British Administration” in London, with the object of offering a new model to the trade unionists of these islands when their craft associations are either scrapped or have fallen to pieces. In spite of some rather nebulous designs in the penultimate stage of its programme the “I.W.W.” is certainly an example to British trade unionism in knowing what it is “out for.” Its constitution avows as its aim the complete overthrow of capitalism and wage-slavery, and as its policy everything that will conduce to that end. This is, of course, our old friend the proletarian-class-conscious-international union, which has no more respect for a craft than it has for a capitalist. How far such an organization will succeed in overcoming the prejudices of process-workers in this country against each other—to say nothing of their patriotic and aristocratic prejudices—remains to be seen. There is certainly a good deal in the polity of the “I.W.W.” calculated to appeal to both the local autonomists and the big unionists. It builds on the man in the workshop, who, when at his bench, will have the satisfaction of feeling that he is also at his branch—every factory, yard, or plant constituting a branch of the local union. The local unions of all the industries in a district are co-ordinated and linked up; national unions arise out of these; and by holding the threads of industry in its hands at every point the one big union of the “I.W.W.” seeks to eliminate the present administrators and manipulators of production and set up an industrial commonwealth.

It is not the purpose here to criticize too closely the various gradations by which it is proposed,

through this form of class unionism, to transfer power and property from the hands of the profiteers into the hands of the producers. The point is that it is only just beginning to be realized by trade union workmen as a whole (even if we may go as far as that) what the ultimate object of trade unionism ought to be—and must be if the unions are to have henceforth any value or function at all. With that consciousness of a new thing to work for has come a fairly deep sense of the fact that the inelastic constitution of craft unionism is impotent not only to achieve that thing, but also to maintain the standard already won. And, as practically all the democratic enthusiasm and organizing ability in the trade union movement are now to be found among the rank and file, it is not surprising that we should find powerful groups of Labour heading, at the present moment, for quite other ideals than those which inspired the founders of the movement or, certainly, which inspire the majority of its office-bearers to-day. In a manifesto issued by the Sheffield Workers' Committee (the pioneer of this type of rebel organization) it is plainly seen and said that the trade unions, run on traditional lines, will be useless for tackling the subject of employment, wages, and the cost of living after the War—apart altogether from their inability to force an advance to a better economic order. Workers' Committees, and the coalition of every trade and grade, in every shop and yard, are advocated as the only effective means of dealing with the situation that will arise. It is certain that the workers will not have travelled far on this route before they discover that, if these means *are* to be effective, they will need to be linked up over a wider geographical area than some of the committees seem to think necessary. The great problem for Labour is to evolve (or create) an organization which, while avoiding the sterilizing centralization it now laments, shall yet *have* a centre, and not be a mere whirling rim of fiery but unrelated factions. The stirrings of co-operative life we can discern in factory and trade union meeting-places up and down the country are a sign that the under-branches of the trade union tree, at any rate, are sound and sapful enough, even though it be dead at the top and rather shaky about the roots. The shop steward may be but a humble, anonymous figure, but he is a testimony to the healthy aspirations which gave him birth. All the “agitation” now comes from below. It awaits a guiding and co-ordinating hand.

Meanwhile this desire to revolutionize or abandon the trade union constitution would probably not have come to a head for a long time if capitalism had not indiscreetly announced *its* desire to make trade unionism “compulsory.”

B. C.

## Reviews.

### THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

It requires some courage to write the social history of the years from 1760 to 1832. It is a period which has been labelled and docketed since Marx made it the last epoch (or the last but one) in his scheme of social evolution, and Toynbee gave it a name. It has a quality of apparent obviousness which has discouraged a more intimate study of it. The writers of general histories comply with the prescribed formalities by making a frigid obeisance to the "mechanical inventions," and then pass on to the serious business of the Great War and the Reform Bill. The initiated are inclined to minimize the quality of catastrophic change which popular impressions attach to the new industry, and to discount the Industrial Revolution as a thrice-squeezed orange, which never contained so much juice as was supposed. "My pass students," said a distinguished professor to the reviewer, "have earned enough to know that there was an Industrial Revolution, my honours students enough to know that there was not." Apart from the invaluable volumes of Mr. and Mrs. Webb on 'Local Government' and the lectures of Toynbee, there is no book in English on the subject which is more than commonplace. But the former so far have dealt rather with what survived than with what emerged. They make the eighteenth-century disgust with the barbarous ruins of the Middle Ages more intelligible than its enthusiasm for what a House of Commons Committee called "the true principles of industry now for the first time rightly understood." And Toynbee's remains, though they have the charm of an ardent personality, are a sketch rather than a history. He was a pioneer who has had few followers, perhaps because by naming the territory he created the illusion that it was known. Foreign historians have done better. Adolph Held's 'Zwei Bücher zur sozialen Geschichte Englands,' which was published in the eighties, contains studies of opinion and public policy which are really illuminating. The best account of eighteenth-century protection is still to be found in his chapter on the subject. The most comprehensive history of the Industrial Revolution is Dr. Paul Mantoux's 'La Révolution Industrielle dans l'Angleterre.' It covers the whole field of causes, development, and consequences. It is astonishing that it should not have been translated.

*The Town Labourer, 1760-1832: the New Civilisation.* By J. L. and Barbara Hammond. (Longmans & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

Mantoux's history is the only work which a discouraging critic could have quoted to the authors of 'The Town Labourer, 1760-1832,' as having already dealt with the problem which they would handle. But the plan of the two books is so different that there is no competition between them. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond start at a point which Mantoux reached comparatively late in his volume, and make the centre of their study the reaction of the new economic world upon its population, which, measured by its consequences, is one of the great overruling facts of the modern world, but one which political historians pass by with a cursory reference. Their theme is not the Industrial Revolution, but its effect upon the life of the workers, the social conditions which it produced, and the divergent ideals which sprang from it. They assume the economic causes, and give to the mere mechanics of the story only so much space as is needed to make it intelligible. What they are interested in is the quality and atmosphere of what they regard as a new civilization. They aim at doing for the Industrial Revolution what Taine tried to do for the French Revolution, at piercing well-known facts to analyse the psychology behind them. Their diagnosis of the new capitalist is not unworthy to stand beside his diagnosis of the Jacobin.

This intentional limitation of their subject will, of course, be criticized. But in the hands of the authors it is justified. It enables them to give their work the artistic unity and charm of form which all readers must have admired in their earlier study of 'The Village Labourer, 1760-1832,' and which must have been incomparably more difficult to achieve in dealing with a subject so infinitely complex and elusive as the industrial life of the early nineteenth century. And they are free to concentrate attention on aspects of the subject which have been neglected by writers preoccupied with the purely economic aspects of the period. Those who suspect literary history may be recommended to learn from Mr. and Mrs. Hammond that what is both new and true need not necessarily be dull. Their chapters on 'Justice,' 'Order,' 'The Employment of Children,' and the 'War on Trade Unions' deal with fairly familiar themes; but on every one of them Mr. and Mrs. Hammond throw the light of new facts. Their second chapter on 'The Employment of Children,' which deals with those employed in chimneys and mines, is particularly valuable, as attention has hitherto been concentrated mainly on the horrors of the early cotton-mills. The account of the Government's system of espionage is at once tragic and entertaining in its naïve cynicism, and is all the more impressive because the story, being taken from the Home Office Papers, is told in the words of those who promoted the intrigues. The 'Life and Corre-

spondence of Sidmouth,' by his son-in-law, the reverend and egregious Pellew, had prepared one for something of the kind, but not for anything quite so methodical and unscrupulous as the stories told by defunct magistrates and officials in the chapter on 'The Spirit of Union.' The Home Office Papers reveal, indeed, a good deal more than the machinery of *agents provocateurs* which was worked from Whitehall. The correspondence between London, the county magistrates, and the more enterprising clergy, like Parson Hay at Rochdale, contain comments on social conditions and the mind of the country which are all the more illuminating because they were the casual confidences of busy men writing to sympathetic correspondents. And, of course, since pamphlets circulating among the working classes were seized as evidence of unrest or conspiracy, the Home Office Papers reveal the popular mind as well as the official mind. By using them to supplement the evidence of working-class journals, the authors of 'The Town Labourer' have given much the fullest picture yet presented of the ideals which were influencing working-class circles in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The new facts are one element which makes this a remarkable book. The authors' power of original and vivid interpretation is another. It suggests that their main interest was to present a full and lucid picture of the moral and intellectual atmosphere in which the new industry was born, which produced it and which it produced. The central chapters of the book are those called 'The Mind of the Rich,' 'The Conscience of the Rich,' 'The Defences of the Poor,' 'The Mind of the Poor,' and 'The Ambitions of the Poor.' Even a superficial acquaintance with the social history of the early nineteenth century suggests the question, "How was it that men, who were not inhuman or specially cruel, not only tolerated the infliction of gross suffering and injustice upon a large number of their fellow-countrymen, but even repressed every attempt to diminish them? Was it ignorance? Was it a panic terror? Was it obsession with a theory?" These are perhaps questions which history cannot answer. But the condition of trying to answer them is a full description of the state of mind of different social classes at the period under consideration. That description Mr. and Mrs. Hammond give with admirable skill. The chapter on 'The Mind of the Rich' is, perhaps, the least novel. There is, indeed, little fresh to be said about the influence of the new political economy. On the other hand, the account of 'The Religion of the Rich' is very impressive. It will be disquieting to those—not a small number—who follow Wilberforce (his pedestal receives a nasty shake) in



thinking that the first interest of Christianity is the preservation of social order. Rarely can religion have been so entirely evacuated of social content as it was in the first thirty years of the nineteenth century.

Excellent as this part of the book is, it raises questions which it does not solve. In the first place, it may be questioned whether any account of the attitude of the governing classes to industry is not misleading which does not emphasize the fact that the body of ideas by which they were unconsciously influenced stretched far beyond their immediate class-interest in oppression. The combination laws were iniquitous. But they were not the characteristic of an oppressive aristocracy. For Turgot's decree abolishing gilds forbade combinations; successive Revolutionary Governments repeated the prohibition, and the suspicion of all minor associations within the State was entirely in accordance with the dominant ideas of the Revolution. Paine was a proscribed traitor, and Godwin was not exactly a Tory. But both Paine and Godwin were nearer in mental outlook to Adam Smith than to the parents of the Factory Acts or of municipal enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are justified in saying that the upper classes took what pleased them of Adam Smith's teaching and neglected the rest. But it is important to realize that the kind of world promised by the most generous Liberal philosophy was one in which, though the peasantry might have prospered, trade unions would have found it almost as difficult to survive, or the State to enforce measures of social welfare, as in class-ridden England. The danger came not merely from class prejudice (virulent as it was), but from the spirit of the age. France reaped many of the benefits of that spirit as well as some of its disadvantages. England, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, felt little but its limitations.

In the second place, there is the question of the genesis of the new economic spirit and philosophy. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond describe admirably its teaching and its practical consequences. And they are quite justified in accepting it as a fact without explaining its origins. On the other hand, stated merely as a fact, it has an air of almost violent paradox. It is like coming upon 'The Prince' detached from its background of Italian tyrants and the ferocious diplomacy of the Renaissance. Smith and his followers did for economics somewhat the same kind of work as Machiavelli did for political science. And, like Machiavelli, Smith was an historian as much as a prophet. The strong contrast between the inhuman world of force and calculation and the moral world from which it is detached, which meets one in the industry of the early nineteenth century, is intelligible only as the culmination of a process by

which for 150 years economic activity had been converted into a department of objective study, secluded from moral standards and human considerations. The explanation of the mental phenomena described by Mr. and Mrs. Hammond lies in a region with which they avowedly do not deal. That is no criticism upon them. It should be a spur to others to imitate them. Almost the least-known period of English social history is that from 1660 to 1760. And it is one of the most decisive. The historian who attacks it will derive inspiration from the books of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, and he can follow no better masters. May the concluding volume which they promise us be soon completed!

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#### A MATHEMATICIAN'S ESSAYS.

THERE is no doubt that Dr. Whitehead was wise to republish in a more permanent form a collection of addresses delivered during the past five years; it is more doubtful whether he was wise to include them all in the same volume.\* For some of them deal with subjects which are the interest of every educated man, others are concerned with highly specialized studies; there is some danger that the former will receive less than the attention they deserve from those who are unable to appreciate the latter, and that the solid value of the latter may not be recognized by reason of their association with matters dismissed contemptuously as "popular." Nevertheless, and in spite of their great diversity of subject, the successive essays have a very important unity; they are all typical products of the modern pure mathematician.

Very few people, even among those who take a general interest in the progress of learning, have any idea of the nature of modern mathematics; they still identify mathematics with calculation, more abstruse and difficult, no doubt, than that of everyday arithmetic, but of essentially the same type. Until some fifty years ago that view was not far from the truth; all the classical problems of mathematics had arisen directly from the necessity of such calculation, which is not a "pure" study at all, but necessarily a means to an end. Mathematics, though the oldest of the great branches of learning, was among the last to become "pure" and to be pursued solely for its own intellectual interest. There had always been in the work of the great mathematicians an interest in the means which they employed, independent of the results to which they led, but it is only recently that branches of the study have been developed which are pursued

entirely for their own sake, and are not designed to lead to results of ulterior value.

It is difficult to give the lay reader any clear idea of the subject-matter of these new branches; it is easier and perhaps more useful to indicate the nature of the aims with which they are studied. All pure branches of learning are, of course, followed for intellectual satisfaction; the particular kind of satisfaction at which mathematics aims is that which is derived from extreme clearness of conception, profound and unwearying analysis of fundamentals, and elegance and purity of style. The abstruseness of modern mathematics, which makes it so unapproachable by any but serious students, does not arise by any means from a love of the abstruse for its own sake; it is proper to the study only because the necessary lucidity and profundity cannot be attained until the crude conceptions of everyday life, from which all sciences take their common origin, are subjected to a very severe process of purification.

So much introduction is necessary to explain why the views of a modern mathematician should be studied with such care. If we regard the abstruseness of the mathematician as an essential feature of his studies, we shall be apt to think that they afford a poor training for the debates of the market-place. But if we realize that it is only a means to accuracy of thought and to solution of the most fundamental prejudices, we shall recognize that when he speaks to us of common human interests there will be few better worth an attentive hearing. If, like Dr. Whitehead, he adds to the qualities proper to all mathematicians a brilliant wit and a taste for pungent epigram, he cannot fail to provide us with an intellectual feast.

Dr. Whitehead starts with an address on 'The Aims of Education.' His views are not so shallow that they can be represented by a formula, but it is possible to state briefly his main contentions. "Education is the acquisition of the art of the utilization of knowledge." A most disastrous fallacy which has long hampered education is that the art can be acquired without practice, and that it is possible to sharpen the mind by one process with a view to its subsequent use in another. "Whatever powers you are strengthening in the pupil must be exercised here and now." It follows that, above all things, we must beware of "inert ideas," which are those characteristic of some former age of intellectual ferment and long since dead; the present is the age with which education is concerned. Proof, for education, means proof of worth; mere logical proof of truth can be subordinated in importance and in time.

It would be easy, on hearing such opinions, to misrepresent the author as one of the modern disciples of the lamented Dr. Squeers, but nobody who

\**The Organization of Thought, Educational and Scientific.* By A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (Williams & Norgate, 6s. net.)

reads the inspiring address will fall into that error. If a quotation to refute the imputation is required, it may be found in the saying that "Style is the ultimate morality of the mind." However, the essay, like all educational discussions worth reading, is valuable rather for what cannot be quoted. Nobody, whatever his views on the main educational issues of the day, will fail to find much with which he agrees, much from which he differs, and still more which suggests to him entirely new reflections.

'Technical Education' next receives attention. The text of the discourse is Father Keegan's ideal: "A commonwealth in which work is play, and play is life... three in one and one in three." It is the business of technical education to make this ideal real. With the methods of achievement suggested we have no space to deal, but we venture to think that in one matter Dr. Whitehead has fallen into a confusion common in discussions of technical education. The antithesis, he says, between a liberal and a technical education is fallacious; and we would certainly not deny that an education founded on "technical subjects" may be truly liberal; so much is proved by the experience of many of the younger Universities. But what is usually meant by a technical education is one which consists in the acquiring of knowledge, as distinct from the acquiring of the art of its utilization; and, in this sense, technical education is, on Dr. Whitehead's own definition, quite distinct from liberal education. Whether the two are incompatible, or, if not, how they are to be combined—these are the really pressing problems of technical education, which receive little attention from Dr. Whitehead or from most of those who approach the matter from his somewhat detached standpoint.

After an address to 'A Polytechnic in War-Time,' two addresses follow on 'The Mathematical Curriculum' and 'The Principles of Mathematics in relation to Elementary Education.' Both were delivered to audiences of expert mathematicians, and any criticism of them in a journal intended for a more general public would be misplaced. It is sufficient to say that Dr. Whitehead, in working out the details of education in his special department of knowledge, carries out consistently the general principles which he has previously laid down. And then we come to the presidential address to the Mathematical Section of the British Association, from which the volume takes its title, 'The Organization of Thought.'

Here the author is really dealing with those recent developments of logic which are so closely associated with modern mathematics, and in which he, together with Mr. Bertrand Russell, has played a prominent part. The main lines of advance are indicated, and some indication given of the results attained. We wish that there had been

included in the volume an essay of somewhat similar scope intended for those who are not specialists; for those who have not followed the progress of this intensely interesting and entertaining new study find it difficult to see how the barren tree of logic has been made to blossom afresh and yield much more valuable fruit than in its youth. A "popular" account of any subject always demands for success the complete knowledge of a master; it is not in our power (apart from mere considerations of space) to undertake the task which Dr. Whitehead could have performed perfectly, but perhaps a few words of explanation may be useful.

Modern logic differs from that which Aristotle founded, and his followers merely confused, in exactly the same way as algebra differs from arithmetic. As arithmetic deals with the relations between individual numbers, algebra with the relations between *any* numbers, so the old logic dealt with the relations between individual propositions (and, indeed, only the individuals of a special type of propositions), while modern logic deals with the relations between *any* propositions. This generalized study leads at once to the investigation of the most fundamental processes of reasoned thought, of the results of which propositions are the expression; it becomes intimately concerned with the careful analysis of such conceptions as a "class," and of the "relations" which may exist between members of a class or between several classes (forming a class of higher rank). The result of this analysis necessarily has important bearings on two great branches of learning, philosophy and mathematics. It touches philosophy because the study is nothing more or less than that of the "laws of thought," the conditions in which reasoned thought is possible at all; and it has been believed since the time of Kant that the investigation of these conditions provides one, if not the only, clue to the nature of reality, which cannot be apprehended except by reasoned thought. The bearing of the modern logic on mathematics is even more direct, for fundamentally mathematics is nothing but the study of relations of certain types. Thus, much of arithmetic can be shown to be based on the simple fact that numbers possess a definite order; order, again, is possible only among things which are connected by relations of a certain form. (Thus, these relations must be "transitive and asymmetrical"; that is to say, the relation must be such that, if A bears it to B, and B to C, A bears it to C; and such also that if A bears it to B, B does not bear it to A. "Greater than" and "descendant of" are specimens of transitive asymmetrical relations; "equal to" and "brother of" are not.) Arithmetic is simply the study of relations of a certain form, and is scarcely separable from a logic which studies these and other relations.

In his next two addresses, on 'The Anatomy of some Scientific Ideas' and on 'Space, Time, and Relativity,' Dr. Whitehead applies the methods of modern logic to analyse the relations which are involved in some of the most fundamental scientific conceptions. His work should be studied with equal care both by logicians and men of science, but many of the latter will be repelled by a (doubtless only apparent) misconception of their position. To the mathematician strict logical precision is everything, and the further he can remove his concepts from the realm of empirical experiment, the greater the advance he has made; but to the man of science experiment is everything, and logical precision of comparatively little moment. It may therefore well happen that a refining of conceptions which appears to the mathematician a great advance in knowledge is, to the man of science, a step in the wrong direction. For instance, to Dr. Whitehead it is clearly a great achievement to have been able to express many fundamental geometrical propositions without any use of the conception of distance; to the man of science distance is, and must always remain, the most fundamental of geometrical conceptions, because it is through that conception that he relates the deductive portion of the science with the immediate data of experiment.

But we must stop. Dr. Whitehead's 200 pages are so packed with weighty matter that it would be tempting to extend a review to a greater length than the original. We must appeal finally to those who are interested in education not to be deterred from studying his views because they are associated with matter which they may not have the special knowledge to master, and to serious students of the philosophy of learning not to imagine that brevity and lucidity are inseparable from shallowness. And to Dr. Whitehead we would appeal to write many more books of the kind as soon as he possibly can.

## Labour and Peace.

THE following is the text of the statement prepared by the Executive Committee of the Labour Party. As a detailed statement of war aims it is worthy of more consideration than it has received in the press:—

The Executive Committee submitted to the special party Conference a draft of a statement which might, if the special party Conference approved, be laid before the Inter-Allied Conference on behalf of the Labour Party:—

### I. THE WAR.

The Conference, in the name of the Socialist and Labour Parties of the nations now allied against the Govern-

ments of the Central European Powers, ratifies and reaffirms the declaration unanimously agreed to at the Conference of the Socialist and Labour Parties of allied nations on Feb. 14, 1915.

## II. THE PEACE.

The War, which has become almost worldwide, bringing misery and desolation to nearly all nations, has now lasted for more than three years. It has already been the occasion of one great social revolution in the destruction of Tsardom in Russia, on which the Conference most heartily congratulates the Russian people. It has united, in the defence of democracy, the Old World and the New; and the Conference warmly welcomes the assistance to the cause of human freedom, in council no less than on the battlefield, that is now being afforded by the American people. So far as the Socialist and Labour Parties of the Allied nations are concerned, it is against the ruthless imperialism of autocratic governments that the struggle is being waged. The Conference now, as on Feb. 14, 1915, asks the people of the several nations, and particularly their Socialist and Labour comrades in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, whether it is not possible for the united action of the working classes of the world to bring this monstrous conflict to a summary conclusion conformably to the principles of the International.

## III. THE RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

The Conference cordially welcomes the declaration of the Russian Government, in agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, that the only satisfactory basis of peace lies in the formula of "No annexations and no indemnities; leaving to each people the freedom to settle its own destinies." The Conference repeats its determination to resist any attempt to transform this war into a war of conquest, whether what is sought to be forcibly acquired is territory or wealth. The only readjustments of national boundaries or national citizenship of which the Conference can approve are those that may be arrived at by common agreement for the purpose of setting the several peoples free to settle their own destinies, or of removing some plain cause or excuse for another war. The Conference equally protests against any perpetuation of the War in the expectation of any Government being able to inflict on any nation whatever the crushing burden of an indemnity by way of punishment for having caused the War.

## IV. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Of all the War aims, none is so important to the peoples of the world as that there should be henceforth on earth

no more war. Whoever triumphs the world will have lost, unless some effective method of preventing war can be found. As a means to this end the Conference relies very largely upon the complete democratization of all countries, including Germany and Austria-Hungary, which now cannot fail to place themselves in line with other civilized nations; on the frank abandonment of every form of "imperialism"; on the suppression of secret diplomacy and the placing of foreign policy, just as much as home policy, under the control of popularly elected legislatures; on the absolute responsibility of the Foreign Minister of each country to its legislature; on such concerted action as may be possible for the common limitation of the costly armaments by which all the peoples are burdened; and upon the entire abolition of profit-making armament firms, whose pecuniary interest lies always in war scares and rivalry in preparation for war. But the Conference demands, in addition, that it should be an essential condition of the Treaty of Peace itself that there should be forthwith established a Supernational Authority, or League of Nations, which should not only be adhered to by all the present belligerents, but which every other independent sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join; the immediate establishment by such League of Nations not only of an International High Court for the settlement of all disputes between States that are of justiciable nature, but also of appropriate machinery for prompt and effective mediation between States in issues that are not justiciable; the formation of an International Legislature in which the representatives of every civilized State would have their allotted share; the gradual development, as far as may prove to be possible, of International legislation agreed to by and definitely binding upon the several States; and a solemn agreement and pledge by all States that every issue between any two or more of them shall be submitted for settlement as aforesaid, and that they will all make common cause against any State which fails to adhere to this agreement.

## V. RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

The Conference holds that one of the most imperative duties of all countries immediately peace is declared will be the restoration, so far as may be possible, of the homes, farms, factories, public buildings, and means of communication in France, Belgium, the Tyrol and North Italy, East Prussia, Poland, Galicia, Russia, Roumania and the other Balkan States, Armenia, and Asia Minor. Apart from Belgium, the Conference holds that the restoration of these devastated areas should be undertaken at the expense of an International Fund, to which all the belligerent Governments should be

required to contribute in proportions to be agreed upon, having regard among other things to their several responsibilities and participation in the damage; that the restoration should not be limited to compensation for public buildings, capitalist undertakings, and material property proved to be destroyed or damaged, but should be extended to setting up the wage-earners themselves in homes and employment; and that to ensure the full and impartial application of these principles the assessment and distribution of the compensation, so far as the cost is contributed by the International Fund, should be made under the direction of an International Commission.

## VI. INQUIRY INTO WRONGDOING.

The Conference welcomes the fact that public feeling will not be satisfied without a full and free judicial investigation into the accusations so freely made on all sides that particular Governments have ordered, and particular officers have exercised, acts of cruelty, oppression, violence, and theft against individual victims, for which no justification can be found in the ordinary usages of war. The Conference draws attention, in particular, to the loss of life and property, of merchant seamen and other non-combatants (including women and children), resulting from the inhuman and ruthless conduct of the submarine warfare. The Conference recommends that it should be part of the conditions of peace that there should be forthwith set up a Court of Claims and Accusations, which should investigate all such allegations as may be brought before it, summon the accused person or Government to answer the complaint, pronounce judgment, and award compensation or damages, payable by the individual or Government condemned, to the persons who had suffered wrong, or to their heirs.

## VII. BELGIUM.

The Conference once more declares that the foremost condition of peace must be the reparation by the German Government of the wrong admittedly done to Belgium; payment for all the damage that has resulted from this wrong; and the restoration of Belgium to complete and untrammelled independent sovereignty, leaving to the decision of the Belgian people the determination of their own future policy in all respects.

## VIII. THE BALKANS.

The Conference insists on the restoration to their several peoples of the territories of Serbia and Montenegro. It suggests that the whole problem of the reorganization of the administration of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula might be dealt with by a special conference of their representatives, or by



an authoritative International Commission, on the basis of the complete freedom of these people to settle their own destinies, irrespective of Austrian, Turkish, or other dominion.

#### IX. ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The Conference reaffirms its reprobation of the crime against the peace of the world by which Alsace and Lorraine were forcibly torn from France in 1871, a political blunder the effects of which have contributed in no small degree to the continuance of unrest and the growth of militarism in Europe; and the Conference, profoundly sympathizing with the unfortunate inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have been subjected to so much repression, asks that they shall be allowed to satisfy their inflexible desire for restoration to the French Republic.

#### X. ITALY.

The Conference declares its warmest sympathy with the people of Italian race and speech who have been left outside the inconvenient and indefensible boundaries that have, as a result of the diplomatic agreements of the past, been assigned to the kingdom of Italy, and supports their claim to be united with those of their own race and tongue.

#### XI. POLAND, &c.

With regard to the other cases in dispute, from Luxemburg on the one hand, of which the independence has been temporarily destroyed, to the lands now under foreign domination inhabited by other races—the outstanding example being that of the Poles—the Conference relies, as the only way of achieving a lasting settlement, on the application of the principle of allowing each people to settle its own destiny.

#### XII. THE JEWS AND PALESTINE.

The Conference demands for the Jews of all countries the same elementary rights of tolerance, freedom of residence and trade, and equal citizenship that ought to be extended to all the inhabitants of every nation. But the Conference further expresses the hope that it may be practicable by agreement among all the nations to set free Palestine from the harsh and oppressive government of the Turk, in order that this country may form a free State under international guarantee, to which such of the Jewish people as desire to do so may return, and may work out their own salvation free from interference by those of alien race or religion.

#### XIII. PROBLEMS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The Conference realizes that the whole civilized world condemns the handing back to the universally execrated rule of the Turkish Government any subject people which has once been

freed from it. Thus, whatever may be proposed with regard to Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia, they cannot be restored to the tyranny of the Sultan and his Pashas. The Conference disclaims all sympathy with the Imperialist aims of Governments and capitalists, who would make of these and other territories now dominated by the Turkish hordes merely instruments either of exploitation or militarism. If in these territories it is impracticable to leave it to the peoples to settle their own destinies, the Conference suggests that they should be dealt with in the same way as the Colonies of Tropical Africa, and placed for administration in the hands of a Commission acting under the Supernational Authority or League of Nations. The Conference further suggests that the peace of the world requires that Constantinople should be made a free port, permanently neutralized and placed (together with both shores of the Dardanelles and possibly some or all of Asia Minor) under the same impartial administration.

#### XIV. COLONIES OF TROPICAL AFRICA.

With regard to the Colonies of the several belligerents in Tropical Africa from sea to sea (north of the Zambesi River and south of the Sahara Desert), the Conference disclaims all sympathy with the Imperialist idea that these should form the booty of any nation, should be exploited for the profit of the capitalist, or used for the promotion of the militarist aims of Governments. In view of the fact that it is impracticable here to leave the various peoples concerned to settle their own destinies, the Conference suggests that the interests of humanity would be best served by the full and frank abandonment by all the belligerents of any dreams of an African Empire; the transfer of all the present Colonies of the European Powers in Tropical Africa, together with the nominally independent Republic of Liberia, to the proposed Supernational Authority or League of Nations herein suggested; and their administration by an impartial Commission under that authority, with its own trained staff, as a single independent African State, on the principles of (1) the open door and equal freedom of enterprise to the traders of all nations; (2) protection of the natives against exploitation and oppression, and the preservation of their tribal interests; (3) all revenue raised to be expended for the welfare and development of the African State itself; and (4) the permanent neutralization of this African State and its abstention from participation in international rivalries or any future wars.

#### XV. SUPPLIES AFTER THE WAR.

That, in view of the probable world-wide shortage, after the War, of exportable foodstuffs and raw materials,

and of merchant shipping, it is imperative, in order to prevent the most serious hardships, and even possible famine, in one country or another, that systematic arrangements should be made on an international basis for the allocation and conveyance of the available exportable surpluses of these commodities to the different countries in proportion, not to their purchasing powers, but to their several pressing needs; and that, within each country, the Government must for some time maintain its control of the most indispensable commodities.

#### XVI. PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Conference cannot but anticipate that, in all countries without exception, the dislocation of industry attendant on peace, the instant discharge of millions of munition makers and workers in war trades, and the demobilization of millions of soldiers—in face of the scarcity of industrial capital and the insecurity of commercial enterprise—will, unless prompt and energetic action be taken by the several Governments, plunge a large part of the wage-earning population into all the miseries of unemployment more or less prolonged. In view of the fact that widespread unemployment in any country, like a famine, is an injury not to that country alone, but impoverishes also the rest of the world, the Conference holds that it is the duty of every Government to take immediate action, not merely to relieve the unemployed, when unemployment has set in, but actually, so far as may be practicable, to prevent the occurrence of unemployment. The Conference, therefore, urges upon the Socialist and Labour Parties of every country the necessity of their pressing upon their Governments the preparation of plans for the execution of all the innumerable public works (such as the making and repairing of roads and railways, the erection of schools and public buildings, the provision of working-class dwellings, and the reclamation and afforestation of land) that will be required in the near future, not for the sake of finding measures of relief for the unemployed, but with a view to these works being undertaken at such a rate in each locality as will suffice, together with the various capitalist enterprises that may be in progress, to maintain at a fairly uniform level year by year, and throughout each year, the aggregate demand for labour, and thus prevent there being any unemployment.

#### XVII. ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

The Conference declares against all the projects now being prepared by Imperialists and capitalists, not in any one country only, but in practically all countries, for an economic war after peace has been secured, either against one or other foreign nation or against all foreign nations. Such an economic war,

if begun by any country, would inevitably lead to reprisals, to which each nation in turn might in self-defence be driven. The Conference realizes that all such attempts at economic aggression, whether by protective tariffs or capitalist trusts or monopolies, inevitably result in the spoliation of the working classes of the several countries for the profit of the capitalists; and the Conference sees in the alliance between the Military Imperialists and the Fiscal Protectionists in any country whatsoever not only a serious danger to the prosperity of the masses of the people, but also a grave menace to peace. On the other hand, the right of each nation to the defence of its own economic interests cannot be denied. The Conference accordingly urges upon the Socialist and Labour Parties of all countries the importance of insisting, in the attitude of the Government towards commercial enterprise, on the principle of the open door, on Customs duties being limited strictly to revenue purposes, and on there being no hostile discrimination against foreign countries. But the Conference urges equally the importance of the utmost possible development by appropriate Government action of the resources of every country for the benefit not only of its own people, but also of the world, and the need for an international agreement for the enforcement in all countries of the legislation on factory conditions, hours of labour, and the prevention of "sweating" and unhealthy trades necessary to protect the workers against exploitation and oppression.

#### XVIII. THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

The Conference declares that the proposals made for the security of peace in this memorandum will be made more secure if the Socialist International is reconstituted.

#### [XIX. THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

The Conference holds that agreement among the warring Governments can be secured only by a free and frank discussion of each other's claims and desires.

## Reconstruction in India.

THE problem of the future of India has recently been to the fore. Mr. Montagu, prior to his appointment to the India Office, outlined a policy for India, Lord Islington at the Oxford Summer Meeting followed the same line, and now Mr. Montagu is to proceed to India to take counsel with those on the spot. It is generally accepted that further steps must be taken in the direction of self-government. In view of the im-

portance of the question we reprint from *The Times* Mr. G. K. Gokhale's political testament, communicated to that paper by the Aga Khan:—

#### MR. GOKHALE'S MEMORANDUM. PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The grant of provincial autonomy, foreshadowed in the Delhi dispatch, would be a fitting concession to make to the people of India at the close of the War. This will involve the twofold operation of freeing the Provincial Governments, on the one side, from the greater part of the control which is at present exercised over them by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in connexion with the internal administration of the country, and substituting, on the other, in place of the control so removed, the control of the representatives of taxpayers through Provincial Legislative Councils. I indicate below in brief outline the form of administration that should be set up in the different provinces to carry out this idea. Each province should have:—

1. A Governor appointed from England at the head of the administration.
2. A Cabinet or Executive Council of six members—three of whom should be Englishmen and three Indians—with the following portfolios:—
  - (a) Home (including Law and Justice);
  - (b) Finance;
  - (c) Agriculture, Irrigation, and Public Works;
  - (d) Education;
  - (e) Local Self-government (including sanitation and medical relief);
  - (f) Industries and Commerce.

While members of the Indian Civil Service should be eligible for appointment to the Executive Council, no places in the Council should be reserved for them, the best men available being taken—both English and Indian.

3. A Legislative Council of between 75 and 100 members, of whom not less than four-fifths should be elected by different constituencies and interests. Thus in the Bombay Presidency, roughly speaking, each district should return two members, one representing municipalities and the other district and taluk boards. The City of Bombay should have about 10 members allotted to it. Bodies in the mofussil like the Karachi Chamber, Ahmedabad mill-owners, Deccan Sardars, should have a member each. Then there would be the special representation of Mahomedans, and here and there a member may have to be given to communities like the Lingayats, where they are strong. There should be no nominated non-official members, except as experts. A few official members may be added by the Governor as experts or to assist in representing the Executive Government.

4. The relations between the Executive Government and the Legislative

Council so constituted should be roughly similar to those between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag in Germany. The Council will have to pass all provincial legislation, and its assent will be necessary to additions to or changes in provincial taxation. The Budget, too, will have to come to it for discussion, and its resolutions in connexion with it, as also on questions of general administration, will have to be given effect to unless vetoed by the Governor. More frequent meetings or longer continuous sittings will also have to be provided for. But the members of the Executive Government shall not depend, individually or collectively, on the support of a majority of the Council for holding their offices.

5. The Provincial Government, so reconstituted and working under the control of the Legislative Council as outlined above, should have complete charge of the internal administration of the province. And it should have virtually independent financial powers, the present financial relations between it and the Government of India being largely revised, and to some extent even reversed. The revenue under salt, customs, tributes, railways, post, telegraph, and mint should belong exclusively to the Government of India, the services being Imperial; while that under land revenue, including irrigation, excise, forest, assessed taxes, stamps, and registration, should belong to the Provincial Government—the services being provincial. As under this division the revenue falling to the Provincial Government will be in excess of its existing requirements and that assigned to the Government of India will fall short of its present expenditure, the Provincial Government should be required to make an annual contribution to the Government of India, fixed for periods of five years at a time. Subject to this arrangement, the Imperial and the Provincial Governments should develop their separate systems of finance, the Provincial Government being given powers of taxation within certain limits.

6. Such a scheme of provincial autonomy will be incomplete unless it is accompanied by (a) a liberalizing of the present form of district administration; and (b) a great extension of local self-government. For (a) it will be necessary to abolish the Commissionerships of divisions except where special reasons may exist for their being maintained, as in Sind, and to associate small district councils, partly elected and partly nominated, with the Collector, to whom most of the present powers of the Commissioners could then be transferred—the functions of the councils being advisory to begin with. For (b) village panchayats, partly elected and partly nominated, should be created for villages or groups of villages, and municipal boards in towns and taluk boards in

talukas should be made wholly elected bodies, the Provincial Government reserving to itself and exercising stringent powers of control. A portion of the excise revenue should be made over to these bodies, so that they may have adequate resources at their disposal for the due performance of their duties. The district being too large an area for efficient local self-government by an honorary agency, the functions of the district boards should be strictly limited, and the Collector should continue to be its *ex-officio* president.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. The provinces being thus rendered practically autonomous, the constitution of the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Viceroy will have to be correspondingly altered. At present there are four members in that Council with portfolios which concern the internal administration of the country—viz., Home, Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce. As all internal administration will now be made over to the Provincial Governments, and the Government of India will only retain in its hands nominal control, to be exercised on very rare occasions, one member, to be called Member for the Interior, should suffice in place of these four. It will, however, be necessary to create certain other portfolios, and I would have the Council consist of the following six members (at least two of whom shall always be Indian): (a) Interior; (b) Finance; (c) Law; (d) Defence (Navy and Army); (e) Communications (Railways, Post, and Telegraphs); and (f) Foreign.

2. The Legislative Council of the Viceroy should be styled the Legislative Assembly of India. Its members should be raised to about one hundred to begin with, and its powers enlarged; but the principle of an official majority (for which perhaps it will suffice to constitute a nominated majority) should for the present be continued, until sufficient experience has been gathered of the working of autonomous arrangements for the provinces. This will give the Government of India a reserved power in connexion with provincial administration to be exercised in emergencies. Thus, if a provincial Legislative Council persistently declines to pass legislation which the Government regards to be essential in the vital interests of the province, it could be passed by the Government of India in its Legislative Assembly over the head of the province. Such occasions would be extremely rare, but the reserve power will give a sense of security to the authorities and will induce them to enter on the great experiment of provincial autonomy with greater readiness. Subject to this principle of an official or nominated majority being for the present maintained, the Assembly should have increased oppor-

tunities of influencing the policy of the Government by discussion, questions connected with the army and navy (to be now created) being placed on a level with other questions. In financial matters the Government of India so constituted should be freed from the control of the Secretary of State, whose control in other matters, too, should be largely reduced, his Council being abolished, and his position being steadily approximated to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Commissions in the army and navy must now be given to Indians, with proper facilities for military and naval instruction.

German East Africa, when conquered from the Germans, should be reserved for Indian colonization and be handed over to the Government of India.

(Signed) G. K. GOKHALE.

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# List of New Books.

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

## GENERAL WORKS.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

\***Book-Prices Current:** a bi-monthly record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction; each part arranged in one alphabet: vol. 31, part 3, 1917. *Elliot Stock* [1917]. 8½ in. 178 pp., 25/6 per annum. 018.3

This part contains the records of prices realized at sales from Jan. 24 to April 5 of the present year. Among the collections recorded are the library of Theodore Watts-Dunton, which realized over 2,761*l.*, and that of Mr. Victor van de Weyer of Windsor. The latter realized above 3,685*l.*

## 100 PHILOSOPHY.

**The Basis of Durable Peace;** written at the invitation of *The New York Times*; by Cosmos. *New York, Scribner's Sons*, 1917. 7½ in. 153 pp. appendix, index. 172.4

A reprint of sixteen articles which appeared in *The New York Times* of November and December last, discussing the possibility of terminating the present conflict, and avoiding similar conflicts in the future. The appendix contains some criticisms of the articles by Mr. Hall Caine, and the rejoinders of Cosmos.

**Dubash (Peshoton Sorabji Goolbal).** CONTINUITY; OR, FROM ELECTRONS TO INFINITY. *Blackburn, G. Toulmin & Sons, Northgate*; London, *Hickie, Borman & Woods, 36 Lime Street, E.C.*, 1917. 7½ in. 60 pp. paper, 1/6 113

The author, who is described on the title-page as "the Vice-President of the International College of Chromatics," endeavours to "link together as smoothly as possible science and philosophy, i.e., to approach science from a philosophic point of view, and vice versa." This is, the author declares, to popularize science, "especially among the Eastern peoples, who have such an innate philosophic temperament. It is in the union of those who differ only on the points of transmigration and re-incarnation of souls that is the greatest hope of this booklet, because, unite all must."

**James (William).** HUMAN IMMORTALITY: two supposed objections to the doctrine. *Dent*, 1917. 7½ in. 80 pp. notes, 1/ n. 128

The Ingersoll Lecturer for 1897-8 combats the objection that if the inner life is a function of the brain it cannot survive the decay of the brain, and the less philosophic objection that immortality supposes the survival of an intolerable number of beings. His argument in defence of survival of the mental life is based on the view that the brain is a transmissive organ, and that the realities of consciousness persist in the transcendental world.

**James (William).** HUMAN IMMORTALITY: two supposed objections to the doctrine. *Constable* [1917]. 5½ in. 126 pp. notes, 7*d.* 128

This is another reprint of the Ingersoll Lecture in a different format.

\***Plotinus.** THE ETHICAL TREATISES: being the treatises of the First Ennead, with Porphyry's Life of Plotinus, and the Preller-Ritter extracts, forming a conspectus of the Plotinian system; translated from the Greek by Stephen Mackenna: in 4 vols.: vol. 1 (*The Library of Philosophical Translations*). (*For the Medici Society*) *Philip Lee Warner*, 1917. 11 in. 166 pp. bibliog. notes, 16/ n. 186.4

The volume before us, the first of four to be devoted to the works of the Neo-Platonic philosopher, is noteworthy as a beautiful specimen of typographic art. The main contents of the volume are the English translation of the remarkably vivid portrayal of Plotinus by his intimate friend Porphyry; the translation of the first of the

six Enneads; notes by Mr. Mackenna, dealing with the text used (that of Richard Volkmann, Leipzig, Teubner, 1883), previous translations, the method of the present translation, commentaries, and terminology; and, finally, a "somewhat rough-and-ready" translation of the valuable conspectus of the philosophic system embraced in the Enneads, compiled in 1864 by H. Ritter and L. Preller.

**Salt (Henry S.), ed.** KILLING FOR SPORT: essays by various writers; with a preface by Bernard Shaw. *Bell (for Humanitarian League)* [1917]. 7 in. 220 pp. 8 appendixes, index, paper, 1/ n. 179.3

A "War-Time Edition" of a book reviewed in *The Athenæum* of March 20, 1915.

**Stratton (George Malcolm).** THEOPHRASTUS AND THE GREEK PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY BEFORE ARISTOTLE. *London, Allen & Unwin; New York, Macmillan* [1917]. 9 in. 227 pp. abbreviations (and bibliog.), notes, indexes, 8/6 n. 185.2

The author states, as his reason for undertaking a complete translation of Theophrastus 'On the Senses,' that there is in English no such work; for much of the philosopher's treatise is usually omitted in translation, or very briefly summarized. In the present volume the holder of the Chair of Psychology in the University of California deals at first with Theophrastus as psychologist of sense perception, and as reporter and critic of other psychologists. He discusses Theophrastus's own doctrine on the main topics of the treatise (vision, hearing, &c.), as well as the general value of the work. Following this section is the original text, reproduced substantially from the 'Doxographi Græci' of Hermann Diels (1879), and this is accompanied by the English translation opposite to the Greek; the succeeding 67 pages are occupied by notes on the text and translation. With regard to the value of Theophrastus's dissertation, the author declares that "for a knowledge of Greek psychology before Plato—apart from the question as to the nature of the soul, which Theophrastus in this writing almost wholly ignores—we are indebted to Theophrastus for [? far] more than to all the other ancient authorities combined."

**Ward (Lester F.).** GLIMPSES OF THE COSMOS; by Lester F. Ward; comprising his minor contributions now republished, together with biographical and historical sketches of all his writings: vol. 5, period 1893-1897, age 52-55. *New York and London, Putnam's Sons*, 1917. 9 in. 361 pp., 12/6 n. 104

This book is the fifth volume of a series containing the collected essays of Dr. Ward. Autobiographical notes accompany the author's papers, which deal with psychology, sociology, geology, palæobotany, Weismannism, and other topics. The work is interesting, not only as reproducing numerous papers upon important subjects, but also as a record of the author's mental evolution.

## 200 RELIGION.

**Barnes (William Emery), ed.** HAGGAI, ZECHARIAH, AND MALACHI; with notes and introduction by W. Emery Barnes (*Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges*). *Cambridge, University Press*, 1917. 6½ in. 222 pp. front. introd. notes, indexes, 2/6 n. 224.9

In the introduction to Haggai and Zechariah the Hulsean Professor of Divinity deals with the position of those books in the Old Testament, their contents and teaching, the work of the prophets, versions of the books, and commentaries. There is a separate introduction to Malachi. The texts of the three books are well provided with notes.

**Book of Common Prayer.** PORTIONS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN THE MENDI LANGUAGE. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 6½ in. 57 pp., 10*d.* n. 264.03

Contains Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, Holy Communion, and the Baptism of Infants.

**Carpenter (Right Rev. William Boyd), Stock (Eugene), Nairne (Alexander), Simpson (Alan Haldane), Cockburn (J. H.), and Greig (Ven. John Harold).** SERMONS AND ADDRESSES: how to prepare and deliver them (*The Lay Reader Manuals*). *The Lay Reader Head-quarters, 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.*, 1917. 7 in. 94 pp. paper, 6*d.* 251

The introduction to this little book is contributed by the Rev. Dr. J. O. F. Murray, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, and the papers following deal with the preparation and delivery of addresses, the gift and the art of preaching, and the like.

**Church Hymn Book.** ICULO LASE-TSHETSHI: CHURCH HYMN BOOK IN THE XOSA LANGUAGE. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 6½ in. 488 pp., 1/ n. 245.68

A revised and enlarged edition of this hymn book.

\*Figgis (John Neville). *THE WILL TO FREEDOM; OR, THE GOSPEL OF NIETZSCHE AND THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST: being the Bross Lectures delivered in Lake Forest College, Illinois (The Bross Lectures, 1915). Longmans, 1917. 8 in. 340 pp. index, 6/ n. 239.7*

In this readable and suggestive work Dr. Figgis deals with the characteristics and life of the prophet of the *Uebermensch*, with his teaching, his attitude towards Christianity, his claim to originality, the singular and not easily explicable attractiveness of his writings, and with what are described in the book before us as "the danger and the significance" of Nietzsche. Dr. Figgis regards Nietzsche's theory as "at bottom a denial of rights to the mass of men," and his system as "shattered upon the rock of facts, just as ultimately were the great slave empires of the past"; but he does not deny the genius of the author of "Zarathustra," nor does he fail to give him credit for a certain nobility of aim and the expression of a new critical attitude. That the recluse of Sils-Maria borrowed from others is certain, but, as Dr. Figgis points out, Nietzsche in an eminent degree "makes his takings his own," and, in common with the greatest literary geniuses, "transfuses all with...his own personality." Many extracts from Nietzsche's works will be found in the text and foot-notes of Dr. Figgis's volume.

Geden (A. S.). *COMPARATIVE RELIGION. S.P.C.K., 1917. 7 in. 144 pp. bibliog. index, 2/ n. 290*

This work is stated to be one of a series of evidential books written at the instance of the Christian Evidence Society, and in it Dr. Geden treats of the comparative study of religions, especially in relation to Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity. There are, in addition, brief sections relating to animism, ancestor worship, and totemism. The bibliography is a useful feature of the book.

Goudge (Henry Leighton), Stone (Darwell), Simpson (William John Sparrow), Somerset (Lady Henry), Hodgson (Geraldine E.), Scharlieb (Mary), Romanes (Mrs.), and Sanders (Miss E. K.). *THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN THE CHURCH (Handbooks of Catholic Faith and Practice). London, Robert Scott; Milwaukee, Wis., Young Churchman Co., 1917. 7½ in. 204 pp. appendix, 2/6 n. 267.4*

This subject, which has latterly been made a matter of urgency, is dealt with at considerable length in the papers collected in this volume; and a useful summary of the more recent discussions which have taken place will be found in the introduction. The appendix contains extracts from numerous expressions of opinion by women on the questions at issue.

Greenwood (Oswald Bateson). *A GREEN OASIS: studies in sunshine and shadow. Elliot Stock, 1917. 7½ in. 72 pp., 2/ n. 212*

These very brief essays on 'The Mind Infinite,' 'The Hidden Light,' 'The Vision,' 'The Voice of Heaven,' and similar themes, are the expression of a vague theosophy. The writer says: "The average mind is well contented to float on the surface of the ocean of life without using any particular effort to guide itself or discriminate as to the course it is carelessly pursuing." But his own thinking is of the passive order, listening to "the pulsations of the inner life which lies hidden in the depths of the forest," &c., and he censures St. Paul for formulating Christianity into an elaborate scheme of philosophy.

Hollis (Gertrude). *MINE HOUR: a companion to Holy Week; with illustrations from Old Masters. S.P.C.K., 1917. 6½ in. 70 pp., 1/6 n. 242*

A book of meditations for the days from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday inclusive. The illustrations comprise small reproductions of photographs of Fra Angelico's 'Christ in the Pretorium,' Perugino's 'St. Peter,' and the like.

\*Knapp (Charles). *ST. LUKE; with introduction, maps, and explanatory notes; and certain critical appendices, especially intended for the use of schools and theological students (Murby's Larger Scripture Manuals). Murby [1917]. 7½ in. 357 pp., 4 appendices, additional notes, indexes, 3/ n. 226.4*

This admirable commentary on the Gospel according to St. Luke, by the Junior Chaplain of Merton College, Oxford, belongs to the same series as Dr. Knapp's well-known expositions of St. Mark's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. The introduction deals with the questions of the Evangelist's name and origin; the date, characteristics, purpose, and plan of the third Gospel; Palestine in the time of Jesus Christ; the teachings of Jesus; and the parables, miracles, and quotations from the Old Testament. The text is that of the Authorized Version, the more important of the readings of the Revised Version being given in the foot-notes. The Virgin Birth, the apocalyptic teaching of Jesus, and other subjects, are discussed in the appendices; and the additional notes relate to the synagogue, demoniacal possession, the four accounts of the institution of the Lord's Supper, the Passover, and the like. The maps are good.

Littleboy (William). *THE DAY OF OUR VISITATION (Swarthmore Lecture, 1917). Headley Bros., 1917. 7½ in. 62 pp. appendix, 1/ n. 232.6*

The Swarthmore Lectureship was established by the Woodbrooke Extension Committee in December, 1907, the minute of the committee providing for "an annual lecture on some subject relating to the message and work of the Society of Friends." The thoughtful lecture delivered by Mr. Littleboy deals with the subject of the Parousia of the Son of Man, with the work before the Society of Friends, the urgent call to watchfulness at the present time, and kindred points. The appendix is concerned with the attitude of the Society of Friends in regard to the European War.

McNeile (Alan Hugh). *A DAILY OFFERING: simple home prayers for a week. Cambridge, Heffer, 1917. 5 in. 20 pp., 2d. 249*

A pocket manual of very simple prayers for use in the home, comprising petitions for each morning and evening in the week; various additional prayers, as for the sorrowful, for an absent member of the family, and for those who are out of work; and a morning and evening hymn.

Quillet (Paul Louis). *THE ANGEL OF HOPE; OR, THE FUTURE IN THE LIGHT OF THE PRESENT. Elliot Stock, 1917. 7½ in. 44 pp., paper, 1/ n. 240*

The reverend author prefaces this book with a prayer for Christ's power; urges the necessity of sacrifice as an "essential of all progress, material or spiritual"; remarks that Christ is a "greater fact than any other fact in this great Universe," and that love is the "greatest Force in the Universe"; and avers that "My country, right or wrong," is "a pernicious principle," which "has been the fruitful cause of more bloodshed than any other principle in Society." Such a policy, the author concludes, ministers "unto that most blighting of all human-made necessities—Conscription." The principle "My country, right or wrong," "the Church must combat in the future," says Mr. Quillet, and he goes on: "I shall only support my country if I am convinced hers is a just War. I shall only pray for my country if I am convinced the War was not of her choosing."

Sanders (Henry Arthur). *THE OLD TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE FREER COLLECTION: part 2, THE WASHINGTON MANUSCRIPT OF THE PSALMS (University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series, vol. 8). New York (by authority of the Executive Board of the Graduate School, University of Michigan), Macmillan Co., 1917. 10½ in. 248 pp. 6 pl. paper, \$2 n.; bound with part 1 in cloth, \$3.50 n. 223.2*

The Washington Manuscript of the Psalms, which Prof. H. A. Sanders designates by the letter A, with the variation Aa for the later quires added at the end of the MS., is one of four Biblical MSS. purchased by Mr. Charles L. Freer, in 1906, from the Arab dealer Ali, in Gizeh, near Cairo. Eventually it will be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, and placed with the other collections in the gallery to be erected by Mr. Freer. The manuscript was badly decayed when discovered, and the task of separating the parchment leaves proved to be difficult and laborious. Prof. Sanders's account of the method of treatment adopted, and of the condition of the manuscript, is followed by a palaeographical section, in which the nature of the parchment, the size of the leaves and quires, the ink, ruling, writing (large square uncial), punctuation, verses, capitals, paragraphs, diacritical and other marks, spelling, the fragment Aa, and corrections by later hands, are fully described; by a discussion of the problem of the texts of A and Aa, which show a general tendency to lean towards the text of the Psalter rather than of the complete Bible; and by a short commentary upon the reprint. The Swete text is printed in the numerous lacunae, excepting where the spaces demanded variants.

Screeton (Frederick Alexander). *THE NATION'S NEED OF PROPHETS. Robert Scott, 1917. 7½ in. 79 pp., 3/ n. 252.6*

A collection of six papers, in which the Vicar of Seacombe discusses the nation's need of prophets, the religion needed for to-day, the need of reality and sincerity in national life and character, the religious education of the young, home life, and the nation's regeneration.

Smellie (Alexander). *OUT OF THE DESERT; A GIFT: a book of counsel and company for the Sabbath evening. Melrose, 1917. 7½ in. 271 pp. index of Scriptures, 3/6 n. 242*

A collection of twenty-seven readings or short essays of a religious character, bearing such titles as 'Rock of Ages,' 'Thou risest where we fall,' 'Glorious in His Apparel,' and 'Christ's Greetings.'

Smith (Albert George). *THE ANCHOR WITHIN THE VEIL; OR, THE REALITY OF THE LIFE BEYOND DEATH. Elliot Stock, 1917. 7½ in. 107 pp., 2/ n. 236.4*

An eschatological work, described by the author as "an attempt to bring into review some of the Scriptural assurances and revelations concerning the conditions that await the souls of those united here to the Saviour by faith, in the intermediate interval between death and the great Day of Judgment."



**The Sword: its Authority in Scripture**; by "S." Jarrolds [1917]. 7½ in. 96 pp., 1/ n. 220.81724

The author endeavours to show, by numerous citations from the Old and New Testaments, that the sword was introduced by God, that He maintains it for the support of His throne and majesty, and that eventually He will banish it.

**Thackeray (Francis St. John). THREE LECTURES ON THE PSALMS**, delivered during Lent in the parish church [of Mapledurham]. Bell, 1917. 7½ in. 38 pp., 1/ 223.2

To this little work by his old tutor, the Vicar of Mapledurham, the Dean of St. Paul's contributes an appreciative foreword; and the book has been "printed by request." The three lectures are of interest, and treat of the authorship, history, and universality of the Psalter. With regard to the imprecatory Psalms, the author remarks that "they are not such as a Christian can use now." In the synopsis, p. "92" should be 29.

**Vawdrey (Alexander Allen Clement Neale). THE CHRISTIAN WARRIOR'S HOME**. Robert Scott, 1917. 7½ in. 112 pp., 2/6 n. 283

The Bishop of Truro has written a brief foreword to this collection of twenty-one addresses dealing with the Church of England, her teaching, and her appeal for closer membership and more devoted service.

**\*Wells (Herbert George). FIRST AND LAST THINGS: A CONFESSION OF FAITH AND RULE OF A LIFE**. Cassell, 1917. 8½ in. 251 pp., 6/ n. 211

In the preface to this revised and enlarged edition of a work which was first published in 1908, Mr. Wells deals with some of the criticisms of his latest book, 'God, the Invisible King.' He declares:—

"I question the ultimate validity of human thought—I do not deny it, but I question it; I am saturated with the idea of its incurable inaccuracy at present and of its unavoidable sketchiness and artistry. There are groups of those who criticize 'God, the Invisible King'—the most striking cases are my critics from the Rationalist Press Association and from the Roman Catholic Church—who are manifestly saturated by the opposite idea, the conviction that the terms of human thought are solid, opaque and stable.... My friend Mr. William Archer becomes almost facetious in his 'God and Mr. Wells' because God who can come into men's hearts as a still small voice does not come in with a few recipes of practical value."

**\*Wilson (Philip Whitwell). THE CHRIST WE FORGET: a Life of our Lord for men of to-day**. Morgan & Scott, 1917. 8½ in. 345 pp., index, 6/ n. 232.9

The introduction to this readable and picturesque account of the life of Jesus Christ is mainly an appeal to readers to resume the study of the Bible, which, according to the author, is for the mass of the nation fast becoming a closed book. In the chapter entitled 'Herod—the Rival' the author, alluding to the massacre of the infants, remarks of England of the present day: "We do not issue edicts of death, but we are careless, and the percentage of mortality remains."

### 300 SOCIOLOGY.

**\*Barber (W. T. A.). THE UNFOLDING OF LIFE. (For the Fernley Lecture Trust)** C. H. Kelly [1917]. 8 in. 246 pp., 3/6 n. 370.1

Dr. Barber, the head master of the Leys School, in this Fernley Lecture for 1917 treats—sympathetically, ably, and with fullness—of the child's training at home, in the school, and in spiritual things. An authority on his subject, the author considers not merely the beginnings of education, but also the training and teaching obtainable in the public school. These, on the whole, he defends, though he considers that civics, practical geography, and recent history should "have larger play," and that boys should "know about the living world around them." The two concluding chapters, on 'Changing Values' and 'The Next Generation,' are specially noteworthy.

**\*Barker (W. H.) and Sinclair (Cecilia), edd. WEST AFRICAN FOLK-TALES**; collected and arranged by W. H. Barker and Cecilia Sinclair; with frontispiece and twenty-three drawings by Cecilia Sinclair. Harrap, 1917. 10½ in. 184 pp. il., 7/6 n. 398.2

The authors have produced an interesting collection of stories based upon the folk-lore of the natives of the Gold Coast. Thirty-six tales are presented to the reader, among them 'The Squirrel and the Spider,' 'Why We see Ants carrying Bundles as big as Themselves,' 'How Mushrooms First Grew,' 'The Lion and the Wolf,' and 'Why the Sea-Turtle when caught beats its Breast with its Fore-Legs.' It is remarked in the introduction that the student of the folk-lore of the districts of the Guinea Coast will find "considerable admixture from outside sources which the absence of a native system of writing and consequent literature makes exceedingly difficult to detect." A curious feature of the Gold Coast folk-stories is the number of *Anánsi* or spider tales. And not only are the stories related by the various tribes throughout the Gold Coast Colony and Southern Ashanti essentially the same, but also some of them

singularly resemble tales with a totally different origin. A striking instance is given in the similarity between a Serbian story, in W. M. Petrovitch's 'Hero-Tales and Legends of the Serbians,' and one of the West African folk-tales, the story of Ohia (No. 19 in the collection). A word of commendation must be given to the illustrations.

**\*Beer (George Louis). THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES: THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS AND JOINT INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**. New York, Macmillan Co., 1917. 8 in. 336 pp. bibliographical notes, index, 6/6 n. 327

The author discusses the question of closer relations between English-speaking peoples, and is of opinion that a co-operative, democratic alliance of the English-speaking peoples of North America, Great Britain, Africa, and Australasia is essential for their security, as well as, under existing conditions, the most trustworthy bulwark of freedom and liberty for the rest of the world.

**Benn (Ernest J. P.). THE TRADE OF TO-MORROW**. Jarrolds, 1917. 7½ in. 232 pp., 2/6 n. 338

One of the chapters of this book is headed "'Audacity" in Trade.' There is a considerable amount of daring originality, not to say audacity, in some of the author's proposals. For example, on p. 47 Mr. Benn asks: "Is it too much of a revolutionary suggestion that, in view of the nation's crying need for production, admission to clubs in the future should be on the distinct understanding that the candidate is engaged in some useful branch of industrial activity?" Throughout the work the necessity for production is insisted on; indeed, the author admits his full consciousness that he lays "undue emphasis upon quantity, mere production," but he thinks such emphasis is justified in view of the urgent need of the nation for the creation of wealth. The book deals with the contrast between the official and the business man, with labour, trade organizations abroad, output, education and research, fiscal reform, and numerous other "burning questions" of the day.

**Bryant (V. Seymour). THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN RELATION TO THE COMING CONFLICT FOR NATIONAL SUPREMACY**; with a preface by Lord Rayleigh. Longmans, 1917. 7½ in. 96 pp., plan, paper, 1/6 n. 373.42

The author makes a cogent appeal for a thorough reform of the Public School system. Among the defects of that system he notes the size of forms and sets, early specialization (particularly in classics, though to some extent also in other subjects), payment of masters, lack of progressive character in education, "broken staves in the educational ladder," the examination system and teaching to syllabus, methods of teaching, want of opportunities for self-realization, and the House system. Reluctantly, the author is forced to the conclusion that the Public School system "cannot be patched to suit the needs of the present day," and he asserts that the only remedy is to replace the whole system by a new organization. The cardinal principles of such a new system should, Mr. Bryant considers, include the modernizing of the preparatory school; continuity between preparatory school and Public School education; centralization of the Public School on the dormitory or cubicle system; provision of a general education for all up to the age of 16 to 16½ years, with freedom of choice of limited specialization in classics, modern literary studies, or science and mathematics, after that age; maximum of freedom from external examination; a suitable staff; close co-operation between the parent and the school, the head master and his assistant masters, and the heads of the various departments; adequate payment of assistant masters; inculcation in all pupils of the duties and privileges of citizenship; freedom from Government control; and a Board of Governors consisting largely of scientific and business men.

**Burns (C. Delisle). THE WORLD OF STATES (The New Commonwealth Books)**. Headley Bros., 1917. 7½ in. 145 pp. index, 2/ n. 327

The author does not deal with the whole of the vast and complicated subject of world-politics, but confines his attention to the emotional and intellectual forces or tendencies underlying the political and social structure of the present world. Descriptive analysis of institutions, and the record of state actions, as well as the problems of administration in undeveloped countries, are omitted. The state in the world, nationality, defence, co-operation between states, international conferences and leagues, and world organization, are some of the important topics with which the author concerns himself.

**\*Burns (John). CHAMBERS'S INCOME-TAX GUIDE: the limits of tax liability, how to fill up forms, how to secure abatements, how to obtain repayments**. Chambers, 1917. 7½ in. 199 pp. index, 1/6 n. 336.24

Mr. John Burns, Writer to the Signet, has compiled a plain and business-like guide to the subjects set out on the title-page. His book will be easily intelligible to the ordinary man, and provides complete instructions even to those in receipt of extraordinary incomes.

**Calvert (Albert F.).** THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1717-1917: being an account of 200 years of English Freemasonry; with 280 portraits and other illustrations: in commemoration of the Bi-centenary. *Jenkins*, 1917. 8½ in. 602 pp. il. index, 12/6 n. 366.1

The illustrations and portraits (more than one-third of which, it is stated, have never been published before) are prominent and interesting features of this book. As a summary of the principal developments of Freemasonry during the past two centuries, the text comprises a mass of information, compiled from many and various sources; and if it contains little that is absolutely new, the reason may well be, as the author suggests in the preface, that the field has been so assiduously explored by previous writers that further research is unlikely to add materially to our knowledge of Freemasonry in the last two centuries. Mr. Calvert's book includes a considerable quantity of biographical matter relating to the Grand Masters from 1717 onwards, among the earlier of whom were Anthony Sayer, George Payne, John Theophilus Desaguliers, and the Dukes of Montagu and Wharton. John Wilkes, the Chevalier D'Eon, and Dr. Dodd figure in the author's pages; and although it has been stated that the idea that Sir Christopher Wren was a Freemason is "a popular delusion," Mr. Calvert is of opinion that there is evidence of some value that the architect of St. Paul's was associated with the craft.

\***Carter (Huntly), ed.** INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION: a symposium on the situation after the War, and how to meet it. *Fisher Unwin* [1917] 7½ in. 310 pp. appendixes, 6/ n. 331

In this volume a number of well-known persons reply to the following questions:—

"(1) What in your opinion will be the industrial situation after the War as regards (a) Labour; (b) Capital; (c) the Nation as a single commercial entity? (2) What in your view is the best policy to be pursued by (a) Labour; (b) Capital; (c) the State?"

Most of the contributions originally appeared in *The New Age*, but some of the matter is now published for the first time. The State view, the views of Capital and Labour, and Economic and General views, are expressed by various public men and women, though unfortunately two only of the latter contribute; and it is to be deplored that, as the editor states, there is an omission of "all but a very few of our prominent Labour M.P.s, and official representatives of trade unions, especially Women's Liberal, Social, and Industrial organizations." Mr. Huntly Carter states that this is not for want of invitation on his part. The "leading members of the Labour and Socialist movement have as a body declined, as they say, to 'commit themselves.'" Among the public men whose opinions are included in the book are Sir John Cockburn, Sir R. Hadfield, Sir Benjamin Browne, and Sir Roland K. Wilson; Messrs. T. E. Naylor, W. N. Ewer, W. L. Hichens, J. O'Grady, Harold Cox, G. D. H. Cole, Hilaire Belloc, H. G. Wells, G. Bernard Shaw, Edward Carpenter, and G. K. Chesterton; and the Revs. W. Temple and R. J. Campbell.

\***Chapman (S. J.).** OUTLINES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. *Longmans* 1917. 7½ in. 479 pp. appendix (bibliog.), index, 6/ n. 330.2

This is the third edition of Prof. Chapman's 'Outlines,' the thorough revision which it has undergone having necessitated a complete resetting of the type. Two chapters on the development of political economy have been added.

**Cole (G. D. H.) and Arnot (R. Page).** TRADE UNIONISM ON THE RAILWAYS: its history and problems (*Trade Union Series*, No. 2). *Fabian Research Department*, and *Allen & Unwin*, 1917. 8½ in. 147 pp. appendixes, index, 1/ 331.88

This book was planned and partly written in 1913-14, immediately after the formation of the National Union of Railwaymen, and it has since been thoroughly revised. The topics dealt with are numerous, and comprise the early history of trade unionism among railwaymen, the formation of the National Union, strikes, the conciliation scheme during the War, military service, the transport industry, women on railways, the Railway Clerks' Association, and the like.

\***The Directory of Women Teachers, 1917:** a reference book of Secondary and University education for women in England and Wales. *Year-Book Press*, 1917. 7½ in. 1029 pp. index, 10/6 n. 376.6

This is the third issue of 'The Directory of Women Teachers,' the first part of which deals with all educational workers, men and women alike. The second part contains more than 10,000 names of women teachers; and the third part is claimed to be "the most comprehensive list of schools, &c., yet published." The Directory is thus a very useful work of reference, and the format is compact and convenient.

\***Durell (Col. A. J. V.).** THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL OVER PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS; with a foreword by Sir Charles Harris. *Portsmouth, Gieves Publishing Co.; London, Hogg* [1917]. 9½ in. 547 pp. bibliog. refs. to Parly. papers, index, 21/ n. 351.72

This work, by the Chief Paymaster at the War Office, with a foreword by Sir Charles Harris, Assistant Financial Secretary, War Office, deals authoritatively with the important subject of the control of public expenditure. The main divisions of the book are concerned with the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Standing Committees, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Treasury, and the Accounting Department. The author has presented the facts in such a manner that the volume is likely to become a standard work of reference upon the expenditure of public money. There are copious references throughout the book to Parliamentary papers containing reports of the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee, and to authorities dealing with public finance and kindred matters.

**Earle (Ralph).** LIFE AT THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY: THE MAKING OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER; with an introduction by Franklin D. Roosevelt. *New York and London, Putnam's Sons*, 1917. 7½ in. 379 pp. il. map, 3 appendixes, index, 10/ n. 359.07

Commander Ralph Earle, U.S. Navy, has provided an interesting, graphic, and well-illustrated account of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. It is preceded by an historical sketch, and embodies details of the preparation of candidates and training of midshipmen, of the academic work and examinations, practical instruction and drills, physical exercises, recreation, religion, discipline, moral, practice cruises, and the after-work of the young officer, who becomes first an ensign, and three years later a junior lieutenant. Hard work is the "rule of life" from beginning to end of the American naval officer's training. The results speak for themselves.

**Education Reform Council.** EDUCATION REFORM: being the Report of the Education Reform Council. (*For the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland*) *King & Son*, 1917. 8½ in. 247 pp. paper, 5/ 370.7

By invitation of the Teachers' Guild Council, a Conference was held on April 8, 1916, and it was decided to appoint a Council to "consider the condition of education in England, and to promote such reform and developments as may appear desirable." The book before us contains the report of the Conference, accompanied by a foreword written by Dr. W. Garnett, chairman of the Council, and followed by a list of memoranda submitted to the committees.

\***The Girls' School Year-Book (Public Schools):** the official book of reference of the Association of Head Mistresses, 1917. *Year-Book Press*, 1917. 7½ in. 685 pp. index, 5/ n. 376.6

With the present issue this well-known manual of reference reaches its twelfth year of publication. It comprises a great mass of serviceable information relating to Universities, colleges, schools, teachers' diplomas and certificates, honour degrees conferred upon women, occupations for girls after leaving school, and the like. Particulars have been added of employments likely to be adopted by educated girls in consequence of the War; but "emergency" occupations are not emphasized.

**India Office.** THE INDIA OFFICE LIST FOR 1917; compiled from official records by direction of the Secretary of State for India in Council. *Harrison & Sons*, 1917. 8½ in. 836 pp. map. indexes, 12/6 n. 354.54

A large amount of information relating to our great Eastern dependency is to be found within a comparatively small space in this official guide. As a whole, the volume is well produced; but "retirements" should not have been put under the heading "Casualties," and only a small proportion of the deaths recorded would appear strictly to come under the latter designation. The date on which Sir W. H. H. Vincent took his seat as Ordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council is omitted; and Mr. Austen Chamberlain's resignation of office occurred too recently to be included. The book is provided with a good map; and the 'Record of Services' is a useful compilation.

**Ireland.** THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND: CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1917. *Dublin, Thom*, 1917. 8 in. 587 pp. 378.415

Contains particulars of the constituent colleges of the National University (University College, Dublin, University College, Cork, and University College, Galway), of the recognized college (St. Patrick's College, Maynooth), and of the faculties of Arts, Celtic Studies, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture, and Commerce. There are, in addition, lists of the Senate-members of Convocation, graduates, and candidates who passed the examinations of the University, 1915-16.

\***Jewdine (J. W.).** TORT, CRIME, AND POLICE IN MEDIEVAL BRITAIN: a review of some early law and custom. *Williams & Norgate*, 1917. 7½ in. 292 pp. index, 6/n. 340.9

In this interesting work the author compares and contrasts the law and police of mediæval and modern times. The earlier pages are devoted to general observations on law and custom, a review of unwritten custom and archaic law, examples of customary compensation, and the communal legal procedure. Mr. Jewdine then passes to the "age of transition," the rise of the federal courts, and, lastly, the subject of local government. He remarks that, human nature

"being always the same, the modes of dealing with it vary little in the ages, despite the verbiage in which the reawakening of old matter is disguised. Both in matter and in method the old custom may be placed with profit by the side of the modern instance, not always to the advantage of the example of the present day."

Writing of the ancient custom of "fasting on the chief," which has its counterpart in the "sitting dharna" of India, and alluding to the hunger-striking, or "sitting dharna," to which the women Suffragists a few years ago resorted, the author observes:—

"It was left to the twentieth century and to British politicians to meet by violence and torture this spiritual appeal to come to settlement by fair trial of the issue....To our undying shame, at the hands of the Home Secretaries and their subordinates, they [the Suffragists] were met by the foul and indecent torture of forcible feeding."

Mr. Jewdine is in favour of the admission of women to the bar, and especially of their practising in the courts of summary jurisdiction.

**Johnson (Douglas Wilson).** THE PERIL OF PRUSSIANISM. *New York and London, Putnam's Sons*, 1917. 7½ in. 58 pp. 7 maps, 3/6 n. 327.43

This booklet, stirring in its outspokenness, is based on an address delivered by the author, the Associate Professor of Physiography in Columbia University, to the Iowa Bankers' Association, and it is gratifying to learn that he was asked to allow its publication in German for circulation among the German-born population in the district. By such means the Germans may come to understand the true aims of the Allies in this war. The spirit animating the author may be seen in the last sentence of the book: "As Christ died to make men holy, let us die to make men free; for God is marching on."

**Knott (George H.).** TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT (*Notable English Trials Series*). *Edinburgh and London, Hodge & Co.* [1917]. 8½ in. 344 pp. il. pors. appendixes, 7/6 n. 343.42

This book contains the reports (verbatim, except for such parts as are more or less formal) of the trial of Sir Roger David Casement for high treason, and of the appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. The reports are based on the transcript of the notes taken by the Government shorthand writers on each day of the proceedings, and have been read by the judges concerned. The book is jointly dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Darling. The appendixes contain particulars of the exhibits produced at the trial, and the texts of several petitions presented on behalf of the condemned man, one of them signed by several well-known public men.

**Mayo (Katherine).** JUSTICE TO ALL: the story of the Pennsylvania State Police; with an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt; third edition. *New York and London, Putnam's Sons*, 1917. 8½ in. 386 pp. 17 il. (pors.) appendixes, index, 12/6 n. 352.2

In her foreword to this interesting volume the author states that it is an indirect outcome of a murder committed in broad daylight in rural New York by four men, none of whom was brought to justice, though one of them was well known by physical peculiarities, and another was clearly identified. This failure on the part of the State authorities to vindicate law and order led her to study the history of the State Police of Pennsylvania, a body of men of whom she writes in the highest terms. She is rather given to the use of superlatives, as her condemnation of labour "agitators" is equally strong, and in her foreword she paints a very black picture of the lawlessness prevalent in rural New York. Before the formation of the State Police crimes of violence were also common, she says, in the rural parts of Pennsylvania, the efforts of the local authorities to control them being quite ineffectual; and she describes the great success of these representatives of the State in bringing about a better condition of affairs. She relates a large number of instances of the value of their services to the general community, such as rendering assistance in times of flood, in cases of fire or accident, and in epidemics; and the lover of detective stories will find in her volume many records of the real thing. She attributes the effectiveness of the force in the first place to the high character of the individual men, and secondly to the thorough training they receive, which is much more of a military nature than that of our own police. Sometimes the State Police are called in by the local authorities when serious Labour disturbances have occurred, and the author relates the following incident as an illustration of the way in which they

perform their difficult duties in such circumstances, and the reason of their success. A manager of some works asked the captain of a detachment of the State Police to stop a parade of strikers past the premises. The captain replied that he had no authority to prevent them if they were orderly. The manager, however, urged him to stop them:—

"If you'll just put your men on that road, the paraders will turn back—they're afraid of you." "I know that," replied the captain; and then he took the trouble to explain to the man that did not understand: "Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they would stop. But on the hundredth time they might not stop. Then I should have either to fire or to back down. The State Police has always been right and it has never backed down yet. My men all know the law. If I should put them in such a position just once, the next time they might say to themselves: 'The Captain was wrong that other day—probably he's wrong now.' Then good-bye the State Police."

The author lays great stress on the fact that the State Police are the visible embodiment of the State's duty to protect its citizens from outrage or crime, and she urges other States to follow the example of Pennsylvania in this respect. Col. Roosevelt says in the course of his introduction:—

"The Pennsylvania State Police is a model of efficiency, a model of honesty, a model of absolute freedom from political contamination....The Force has been in existence only ten years. It has co-operated efficiently with the local authorities in detecting crime. It has efficiently protected the forests and the wild life of the State. It has been the most powerful instrument in enforcing law and order throughout the State."

The frontispiece, a half-length of the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police in his uniform, might be that of a typical member of our London police—a body of men who are a credit to the metropolis.

**Our Financial Policy and the Rate of Interest:** a criticism. *King & Son*, 1917. 7 in. 60 pp. paper, 6d. n. 332.8

The anonymous author of this pamphlet deals with the policy followed by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer and his two predecessors.

**Rackham (Maurice).** LIST OF CONTRABAND; third edition, revised and brought up to July 28, 1917. *Waterlow & Sons, Royal Courts of Justice, Room 1, W.C.*, 1917. 13 by 8½ in. 19 pp. paper, 2/6 341.3

This List shows in alphabetical order all goods that have been proclaimed contraband since the outbreak of war, and also the date when each article was declared contraband, absolute or conditional. There have been fifteen proclamations published, and without a comprehensive index such as this List it is not easy to trace any special article in the relative proclamation, so as to find out when it was made contraband, or when it was varied in description or withdrawn, if at all.

**Roper (R. E.).** PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SCHOOL LIFE: a statement of present conditions and future needs. *Allen & Unwin*, 1917. 7½ in. 116 pp., 2/6 n. 371.73

The author has founded this statement of present conditions and future needs on a thesis presented to the Faculty of Education of the Victoria University of Manchester, for the degree of Master of Education, in 1915. He deals with school life and physique, the sitting position, the measurement of growth, the practice of physical education, the relative strength of girls and boys, sex-education in schools, town life and physique, and other subjects. The treatment of the numerous problems involved is able and sensible.

**United States.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE, 1916-17. *Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University*, 1916. 7½ in. 1017 pp. map and plan, index. 378.744

The first part contains lists of the governing boards, officers, students, and holders of fellowships and scholarships; and the second part comprises particulars of the several faculties, as well as of the various institutions, laboratories, and museums connected with Harvard University.

**Watson (Edward).** THE ROYAL MAIL TO IRELAND; or, an account of the origin and development of the post between London and Ireland through Holyhead, and the use of the line of communication by travellers. *Arnold*, 1917. 9 in. 254 pp. il. pors. bibliographical notes, 10/6 n. 383

This work, which is illustrated by several views, portraits, and plans, is provided with a useful table of bibliographical notes, but lacks an index. Among the topics of which the author treats are the formation of a post to Ireland by Queen Elizabeth; the substitution of steamers for sailing packets, 1821-7; the introduction of railways and the result, 1838-49; and the establishment of the new rapid service, 1895 to the present time. It is somewhat amusing to read that in 1820, when the steamers belonging to "the new Steam Packet Company" began to run, the public at first were rather afraid of the innovation; however, confidence in the new way of travelling soon became general, and it was not long before steam vessels were employed in the service of the Post Office. A considerable amount of interesting matter is embodied in Mr. Watson's book, though his style is not particularly attractive.



**Wilson (President Woodrow).** WHY WE ARE AT WAR: messages to the Congress, January to April, 1917; with the President's Proclamation of War, April 6, 1917, and his Message to the American People, April 15, 1917. *New York and London, Harper* [1917]. 7 in. 79 pp., 50 cents n. 327.73

The title is unfortunate in so far as it does not properly describe the contents of the book, and also it is one which suggests other books along lines only too familiar if insufficiently appreciated. Of the five Presidential "messages," that to the American people on April 15, entitled 'Speak, Act, and Serve Together,' is, we think, the one most needed to-day in England. The second inaugural speech, delivered on March 5 last, should, in our opinion, have found a place in the collection.

**\*Withers (Hartley).** OUR MONEY AND THE STATE. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 127 pp. index, 3/ n. 336

The author of 'The Meaning of Money' gave a course of lectures in the Lent term at the London School of Economics, and these were the basis of this work, which is one to make the voter and taxpayer think. Mr. Withers is not now of opinion that borrowing is advantageous, or that posterity thus helps to relieve us of our present burdens. He argues, as Stuart Mill argued, that all the expenses of a war are and must be paid for at the time:—

"By borrowing for war a Government sets up a process by which the war is paid for three times over."

"An intelligent people would soon awake to the fact that it would save itself and its rulers a good deal of trouble and some book-keeping expense by submitting to taxation at the time when the war is in progress, and writing off the cost of the war at once."

"The system of financing Government spending by loan tends to accumulate more and more wealth in the hands of those who are well off." These are truths that our economists ought to have learnt years ago. No less wholesome are the criticisms of the Government's policy in inflating the currency:—

"If the production of goods had remained fairly constant, as it probably did if we include war material as goods, and if there had been no increase in the volume of currency, then, I think, though certain prices must have risen, others must have fallen."

Mr. Withers further pleads for direct taxation, and criticizes the schemes of the Fabians and of the Empire Resources Committee for paying off the war debt by means of State enterprise.

#### 400 PHILOLOGY.

**Breaking the Spell:** an appeal to common sense. *Simplified Spelling Society*, 64 Great Russell Street, W.C.1, 1917. 7 in. 62 pp. paper, 6d. 421.4

To this booklet, issued by the Simplified Spelling Society, the Master of University College, Oxford, has contributed a preface, indicating some of the advantages which would accrue from the proposed reforms in English spelling, and explaining the chief difficulties encountered by the advocates of the change. Among these, it is stated, are apathy and prejudice; and another obstacle is that the reformers are not agreed among themselves upon the reforms to be adopted. There is undoubted cogency in some of the arguments put forward in the pamphlet.

**Duff (J. D.).** RUSSIAN LYRICS: with notes and vocabulary. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1917. 7½ in. 109 pp. notes, 2 appendixes, vocabulary, 2/6 n. 491.71

This clearly printed book contains the text of twenty-five short poems, representative of Lermontov, Pushkin, Koltsov, Alexei Tolstoy, Tyuchev, Turgenev, Shishkov, and Nadson. The accents are marked, and there are ample notes and a good vocabulary.

**Luboff (S. I.).** THE RUSSIAN IN BRITAIN: a pocket interpreter for Russians in Britain, and guide to the English language, with correct phonetic pronunciation (*The Briton Abroad Series*, 11). *L. B. Hill*, 2 Langham Place, W., 1917. 7½ in. 102 pp. il. front. paper, 1/6 n. 428.3

A guide printed principally in Russian characters. The greater part of the book consists of lists of short phrases, grouped under headings such as 'Greetings,' 'The Weather,' 'The Post Office,' 'The Restaurant,' &c., the first column giving the Russian, the second the English, and the third the pronunciation represented in Russian characters. Rough illustrations accompany some of the lists.

**Palmer (Harold E.).** THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND TEACHING OF LANGUAGES: a review of the factors and problems connected with the learning and teaching of modern languages, with an analysis of the various methods which may be adopted in order to attain satisfactory results. *Harrap*, 1917. 9½ in. 328 pp. synopsis, 3 appendixes, index, 10/6 n. 407

The author maintains that language-study has not yet reached the scientific stage, but is so far in the experimental or empirical stage; he prefers the expression "lexicological unit" to the term "word," and, when wishing to differentiate, uses the fixed terms

*monolog*, *polylog*, and *miolog*; he employs the word *alogism* to designate those cases in which a concept is expressed without the use of a concrete lexicological unit (e.g., "fruit tree," instead of "tree which bears fruit"); and he defines a complete and ideal language method as one which enables the student, "in the shortest possible time and with the least effort, so to assimilate the materials of which the foreign language is composed that he is thereby enabled to understand what he hears and reads, and also to express himself correctly both by the oral and written mediums." Having reviewed the main principles of linguistic pedagogy, Mr. Palmer sets forth a standard programme, which, he considers, will prove to be the most suitable for school-children. This is treated at great length. The latter part of this suggestive and in many respects original work deals with the functions of the teacher, and, somewhat piquantly, with the characteristics of different categories of students.

**Pritchard (F. H.), ed.** ENGLISH EXTRACTS AND EXERCISES, FOR COMPARATIVE STUDY AND TRAINING IN COMPOSITION; adapted for lower and middle forms in secondary schools, and for upper classes in primary schools. *Harrap*, 1917. 7½ in. 244 pp. bibliog., 2/ n. 428.6

The main idea of the Reader before us is to group all the week's work in English round a suitable extract to be read aloud by the teacher. The book comprises extracts from Shakespeare, Browning, Addison, Dickens, Tennyson, Scott, Borrow, and other authors, followed by exercises on the use of words, punctuation, the sentence and paragraph, and the like. It is a practical textbook which schoolmasters and others should find of considerable service.

**Semeonoff (A. E.) and Tillyard (H. J. W.), edd.** RUSSIAN POETRY READER; edited, with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by A. E. Semeonoff and H. J. W. Tillyard. *Kegan Paul*, 1917. 7½ in. 92 pp. limp cloth, 1/6 n. 491.71

The poets represented are Pushkin, Lermontov, Krylov, Koltsov, Nekrasov, and Nadson. The examples are fairly easy, and of no great length; full explanations are given in the notes; and the introduction contains acceptable biographical memoranda, together with brief critical comments on the works of the authors selected. The type is distinct.

#### 500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

**\*Bonnier (Gaston).** NAME THIS FLOWER: a simple way of finding out the names of common plants without any previous knowledge of botany; with 372 coloured drawings representing plants to a uniform scale of one-third their natural size, and 2797 other figures; translated by G. S. Boulger. *Dent*, 1917. 7½ in. 400 pp. il. indexes, 6/ n. 581.4

M. Gaston Bonnier, Professor of Botany at the Sorbonne, has written a book likely to be of great service to persons who are unacquainted, or very slightly acquainted, with botany, but who wish for a ready means of identifying common plants. We have not space to describe "the Simple Way," Prof. Bonnier's means of finding out the names of plants without paying attention to their classification; but the particulars given in the book show that the author's claim that his system is "simple" is not without justification. The translation comprises the Latin and English names of the chief British species; and the reader will find much information concerning the uses, collection, and preservation of plants. The indexes contain not only the English and Latin botanical names, but also the popular names. The coloured and other illustrations are well defined and sufficiently numerous.

**Hay (W. P.).** A NEW SPECIES OF BEAR-ANIMALCULE FROM THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA (*Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, vol. 53, pp. 251-4, with plate 33; No. 2203). *Washington, Government Printing Office*, 1917. 9½ in. 4 pp. 1 pl. 593

The author considered it probable that some marine species of tardigrades, or bear-animalcules, were to be found on the American Atlantic coast, and in September, 1911, while engaged in the study of the decapod crustaceans of the region of Beaufort, North Carolina, he searched some washings from a large patch of Dictyota, and was rewarded by the discovery of hundreds of tardigrades belonging to the genus *Batillipes*. There are near resemblances between these microscopic animals and *Batillipes mirus* (Richters), but, as there are also differences, Mr. Hay provisionally describes them as "*Batillipes caudatus*, new species."

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

**Fleming (A. P. M.).** INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*Science and Industry: a series of papers bearing on industrial research*, No. 1). (For the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1917. 10 in. 68 pp. 84 pl. index, paper, 1/ n. 604

This paper is the first of a series which the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research intend to issue, as announced in their first annual report. Mr. Fleming's description of the industrial

research already undertaken in the United States will have the effect of demonstrating to British manufacturers some of the lines along which progress may be looked for in the future. Although in the title "industrial" research only is mentioned, the author reminds readers that discoveries made in pure science to-day may find applications in industry to-morrow, and he takes the broad view—in our opinion rightly—that in considering the needs of industry research in pure science is as essential as that specifically devoted to the attainment of some industrial objective. "Though only brief reference is made," he remarks, "to contemporary research in sciences where the connexion with industry is not obvious, the greatest importance is attached to such investigations. They may provide raw material for industrial research, and, owing to the interdependence of modern investigations, progress in one science may have a marked bearing on developments in others." Mr. Fleming classifies industrial research in the United States according to the bodies by which it is undertaken, namely, manufacturing corporations, associations of manufacturers, universities and colleges, national institutions, commercial laboratories, and scientific societies. Examples of all these nuclei of industrial research are given; and good reproductions of photographs of many of the institutions and of interiors of laboratories accompany this most suggestive essay. It must not be imagined, however, that all American industry has reached the standards described. "Far from it," declares the author. There would seem, moreover, to be a neglect of true scientific research in the universities and colleges of the United States—a neglect deplored not long ago by Dr. Whitney, the director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company.

\*Gibson (Alfred). *MY POULTRY DAY BY DAY*. Grant Richards, 1917. 8½ in. 333 pp. il. index, 4/6 n. 636.5

Mr. Gibson has produced a notable addition to the mass of printed matter relating to poultry-keeping. This substantial volume is well illustrated, and comprises forty-three chapters, among the subjects dealt with being suburban poultry-keeping, how to begin and how to make an income, chicken-rearing, winter eggs, egg-preservation, table poultry, fowls that pay, and the psychology of the fowl.

Guest (Hon. Mrs. Lionel). *BREAD AND FANCY BREADS*. Lane, 1917. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 6d. n. 641.6

Near the end of the introductory section of this little book the author makes the following observation: "No matter how delicious the baker's bread may be, and there are many good bakeries in England, one is apt to get very tired of baker's bread." With the last ten words of this dictum some people at the present time will be tempted to agree. In compiling a number of recipes for the production at home of bread, biscuits, rusks, waffles, griddle cakes, and the like, Mrs. Guest has done useful work, which will be appreciated by many harassed housewives and others.

Guest (Hon. Mrs. Lionel). *PATRIOTISM AND PLENTY: a cook book for war-time and all time*. Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 95 pp. paper, 1/n. 641.5

This is another of the author's useful handbooks. In it will be found lists of "things that every cook will need" and "things to remember," "don'ts," hints upon the care of utensils, numerous ways in which "corn meal" (maize) can be used, and a variety of supper dishes, recipes for sandwiches, as well as acceptable sections upon salads and the cooking of vegetables.

#### 700 FINE ARTS.

\*Bone (Muirhead). *THE WESTERN FRONT: part 8, AUGUST, 1917* (published by authority of the War Office). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. 741

National Art-Collections Fund. *THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1916*. National Art-Collections Fund, Tothill Street, S.W.1, 1917. 10½ in. 68 pp. il. paper. 706

It is well known that this society, which was founded at the end of 1903, has as its object the acquirement of pictures and other works of art for our national collections. Analogous societies on the Continent are the Société des Amis du Louvre and the Kaiser Friedrich-Museums-Verein. The book before us contains an abridged report of the eleventh annual general meeting of the Fund, at which Lord D'Abernon presided; and particulars of the works of art which the Fund has recently secured, or helped to secure, for the nation. Among these are Masaccio's 'Madonna and Child with Angels,' several works by D. G. Rossetti, a water-colour drawing by Puvis de Chavannes, and a Chinese painting of the Sung period. Illustrations of several of the works of art acquired accompany the letterpress; and there are lists of members and deceased members of the Fund.

#### 800 LITERATURE.

\*Bennett (Enoch Arnold). *BOOKS AND PERSONS: being comments on a past epoch, 1908-11*. Chatto & Windus, 1917. 8 in. 350 pp. index, 5/n. 820.4

The majority of these short essays are on books and writers, but a good many dealing with social or personal topics help to justify Mr. Bennett's sub-title, though he views the society of his epoch principally as the actual or potential sphere in which authors find their subjects and their readers, and in which manners and letters mutually react. It is surprising how well these weekly articles from *The New Age* read in this reprinted form; and it is good that vivid impressions, candidly set down, should be so well worth preserving. How Kenneth Grahame, Joseph Conrad, W. W. Jacobs, Osipov, Chekhov, Brieux, Elinor Glyn, and Messrs. Galsworthy, W. H. Hudson, John Masfield, and A. C. Benson struck the critic, the circulating library, and the public at a certain epoch before the War, is a matter of historical importance, even though the erratic judgment of the critic be signalized by his bracketing Maupassant and Murray Gilchrist as supreme masters of the short story, and setting Mr. H. G. Wells on a solitary eminence above all his contemporaries. The strife about the six-shilling and the sevenpenny novel, the attempts to censor certain novelists, and the stupid animosities of the middle class, are considered from the point of view of a wholehearted disciple of the great French realists.

Heald (Ivan), *Hero and Humourist*; with a preface by Sidney Dark. Pearson, 1917. 7½ in. 191 pp. por., 3/6 n. 827.9

Ivan Heald was granted a commission in February, 1915, and went out to Gallipoli with the Naval Division in the following May. He was wounded and sent to a hospital in Cairo, but after his recovery he returned to Gallipoli, and remained there until the evacuation in January, 1916. After some months in France, Heald volunteered as an observer in the Royal Flying Corps, and on Dec. 4, 1916, he was killed, with his pilot, while flying over the German lines. The humorous sketches collected in this book originally appeared in *The Daily Express*. They reflect a cheerful, kindly view of life, and are well worth reading.

Jonson (Ben). *THE CASE IS ALTERED*; edited, with introduction, notes, and glossary, by William Edward Selin (*Yale Studies in English*, 56). New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press (Milford), 1917. 9 in. 286 pp. introd. notes, gloss. bibliog. index, paper, \$2. 822.34

The text given by Dr. Selin is a reproduction of a quarto of 1609, owned by Mr. W. A. White of New York City. In the ably written introduction, which was the author's dissertation presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the question of the authorship of the play is discussed, as are also the date of the work, its dramatic value, the character of the satire, and the sources of the incidents. A careful evaluation of the play leads to the conclusion that it has "evident acting qualities," which contributed their share to its success when performed in 1915 by the students of the University of Chicago:—

"The episodes have considerable action, and the action moves forward with a fair degree of rapidity to the catastrophe, carrying suspense as well as interest in its wake. Furthermore, characters such as Jaques, Juniper, Count Fernese, and Rachel, are sufficiently diverse to intensify this interest, and to broaden the scope of the play."

Morax (René). *THÉÂTRE DE POUPÉES (Les Cahiers Vaudois, 5e cahier de la 3e série)*. Lausanne, Avenue Juste Olivier 6 [1917]. 8½ in. 135 pp. il, 3 fr. 842.9

Three quaint little puppet-plays, 'La Machine volante,' 'La tendre Rosaline,' and 'Le Baladin de satin cramoisi,' each accompanied by stage directions and illustrated by appropriate woodcuts.

Ramuz (C. F.). *LE GRAND PRINTEMPS (Les Cahiers Vaudois, 4e cahier de la 3e série)*. Lausanne, Avenue Juste Olivier 6, 1917. 8½ in. 90 pp. paper, 2 fr. 844.9

Twelve essays dealing philosophically and meditatively with human life; treating of the War and its profound modification of our conditions of existence, our opinions, and our valuations of things; and expressing not unhopeful views regarding the ultimate outcome of the events of the moment.

Trevelyan (R. C.). *THE PTERODAMAZELS: an operatic fable*. Pelican Press Gough Square, E.C. [1916]. 9½ in. 70 pp. paper. 822.9

An essay in Aristophanic comedy satirizing the present state of affairs, the chorus being a race of winged virgins created by Prometheus to supplant the human race, who have made such a mess of things. Not only militarism, the War, and other important matters come in for ridicule, but such crazes as *vers libre* are held up to contumely. The versification is excellent, and makes the play readable in spite of its weak climaxes.

## POETRY.

**Baerlein (Henry).** RIMES OF THE DIABLES BLEUS. *Selwyn & Blount*, 1917. 7½ in. 64 pp. introd. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

It is common knowledge that the famous Chasseurs Alpins, the mountain troops of France, are called the "Diables Bleus," and this book is an attempt to reproduce some aspects of the life, during the War, of these fine soldiers. Two of the pieces are translations from the *Diable au Cor*, the field newspaper of the second and third brigades. The rest relate to episodes within the author's experience, or which came under his observation. Among the most striking items are 'On the Grave of a *sans-famille*,' and the poems named 'Vive la France' and 'Our Noble Enemy.' In a lighter vein is the piece entitled 'Beer,' but the book as a whole is marked by a tone of seriousness, relieved here and there with flashes of cynicism.

**Barker (Margaret).** THE DREAM-CHILD. *Great Yarmouth, Jarrolds*, 1916. 7½ in. 24 pp., 1/ n. 821.9

A series of ten short poems—'The Call of the Dream-Child,' 'Butterfly Wings,' 'Pia,' 'Songs in the Night,' &c.—followed by several separate pieces, one of which, it is stated in a foot-note, has been set to music by the author.

**Beckh (Robert Harold).** SWALLOWS IN STORM AND SUNLIGHT. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 7½ in. 108 pp. por., 3/6 n. 821.9

Robert Harold Beckh, second lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, and Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, was born in 1894, and killed in action on Aug. 15, 1916. Most of the poems in part I of this volume, the preface to which is written by the Bishop of Truro, were composed at Cambridge, and those in part 2 during the author's military service—three of them actually in the trenches. Several of the pieces are expressive of Mr. Beckh's love for his old school (Haileybury), and a considerable number of the poems contain notable ideas and aspirations. 'Britain's Awakening,' 'Thoughts in a Crowded Street,' and 'The Soldier's Cigarette' are characteristic examples of the young author's work.

**Binns (Henry Bryan).** NOVEMBER: poems in war-time. *Fisfield* 1917. 7½ in. 93 pp., 3/ n. 821.9

'Five Preludes' and 'Freedom's Fellowship,' with their woodland scenery and philosophic burden—  
the unexpressed  
Residue of delight within the breast  
Of Mother Earth—

recall Meredith, and might have been suggested by 'The Woods of Westernmain.' But Mr. Binns is more philosopher than poet, and his allegory of the burrowing root and the boughs pushing up to the immortals is too elaborate. 'The Exile' portrays a "hyphenated American" who is outraged by his country's misdeeds; 'Siegesallee Fantasia' makes heavy sport of the Kaiser; and 'The Price of Freedom' is a dialogue in which Shelley holds forth to the daughter of Godwin on the metaphysics of love and the new freedom he sees in his fancy for Emilia Viviani. Has Mr. Binns really heard the "clattering feet" of the squirrel?

**Boas (Frederick S.).** SONGS OF ULSTER AND BALLIOL. *Constable*, 1917. 8 in. 43 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

This is a small collection of respectable verses dating from 1892 to 1916, the latest being an 'In Memoriam' to a kinsman slain on the Somme. There are five Ulster pieces, and four of Balliol, followed by half a dozen items from various journals. "Shining siller" and "Devorguilla" are rhymes we hardly expect from Mr. Boas's scholarship. The book is printed at the Chiswick Press.

**Call (F. O.).** IN A BELGIAN GARDEN; and other poems (*The Little Books of Georgian Verse*). *Erskine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 46 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

The author of these poems is Professor of Modern Languages at Bishop's College, Quebec, and he writes as a Canadian who loves the Motherland equally with his native country. The verses entitled 'A Song of the Homeland' express this sentiment very clearly. Admiration for, as well as sympathy with, Belgium is the note underlying 'The Lace-Maker of Bruges' and the title-piece; and the sonnet on Reims well conveys the author's sadness at contemplating the destruction that the Germans have wrought there. One of the most pleasing poems is 'The Old School Bell.'

**Campbell (Joseph).** EARTH OF CUALANN; with twenty-one designs by the author. *Dublin and London, Maunsell*, 1917. 9½ in. 68 pp. il. boards, 5/ n. 821.9

The poems in this volume, mostly *vers libre*, relate to the ancient district of Cualann, which belonged for the most part to the county of Wicklow, a district which even to-day is a wild and unspoilt country of "cairn-crowned hills and dark, watered valleys." Some of the pieces originally appeared in *The Nation* and *The New Statesman*.

**Dacey (Albert Venn).** THE STATESMANSHIP OF WORDSWORTH: an essay. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1917. 9 in. 142 pp., 4/6 n. 821.71

Prof. Dacey contests the current view that Wordsworth's republicanism was antagonized by the Reign of Terror, and that in later life he was the complete renegade depicted in Browning's 'Lost Leader.' He shows, by chapter and verse (we wish, however, he had quoted the poems by their titles instead of by page-references to one only among the numerous editions of Wordsworth), that the poet's Jacobinism was too deeply assimilated to his own political philosophy to be easily eradicated. Wordsworth was never a Whig, and his nationalism made him the ally of the Tories from 1802 onwards. But Prof. Dacey hardly establishes his case that after 1825 or 1826 Wordsworth did not grow more or less indifferent to the cause of popular liberty and of nationalism. "Loth" for *Doth* on p. 68 is an unfortunate misprint; and the author of 'The Purgatory of Suicides' was named Cooper, not Brown.

**Doney (May).** THE WAY OF WONDER; with an introduction by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. *Methuen* [1917]. 8 in. 134 pp., 3/6 821.9

Features of the author's verse are the note of mysticism evident in her pages, and the mark of reverence for the godlike in good and valiant men. 'Mother's Herb,' 'Ruth,' 'The Green Tide,' 'The Little Window,' 'A Bracken Song,' 'The Gate,' and other pieces contain much that is of the essence of fine poetry.

**Eassie (R. M.).** ODES TO TRIFLES; and other rhymes. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 127 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

A collection of amusing *jeux d'esprit* by a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The following extract from the lines addressed 'To a Lachrymatory Shell' will serve as an example of Mr. Eassie's style:—

Good shell! how is thy mission different  
From shrieking shrapnel's, and explosives' high  
And low, and gaseous poisons—'tis thy bent  
Merely to make a foeman pipe his eye.

**Fausset (Hugh I'A.).** YOUTH AND SENSIBILITY. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1917. 7½ in. 83 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Some of the pieces in this collection have already appeared in *The Cambridge Magazine*, *The Sedburghian*, and *Colour*. Mr. Fausset's verse has vision and individuality, but lacks life and warmth of colouring. Too often it fails to touch the reader. The picture of a service in a village church is ruthless.

**Field (Henry Lionel).** POEMS AND DRAWINGS. *Birmingham, Cornish Bros.*, 1917. 7½ in. 43 pp. 8 il. por. boards, 4/6 n. 821.9

Henry Lionel Field was born in 1894, educated at Marlborough College and the Birmingham School of Art, gazetted in 1914 to the 6th battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and killed in action on July 1, 1916. Drawing was Mr. Field's favourite mode of expression, and several of the reproductions of his work show considerable promise. Of his graver poems, 'Ploughman, dig the coulter deep,' and 'O God, my help, my strength, my all,' may be cited as typical. The best, we think, of the two or three lighter pieces in the volume is 'Jenny: a Fragment.'

**Gilson (Hibbart).** UNINSPIRED VERSE. *Westall*, 8 Adam Street, Adelphi, 1917. 7 in. 64 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

"To my terrier, Rex, a faithful friend," is the dedication of this modestly entitled book of poems by an author who, we are informed by the publishers, completed them before he had reached the age of 18 years. The collection as a whole proves the possession by the young author of fertility in metrical resource, a sense of originality of style, and an instinct for novelty in the expression of his views upon themes in themselves not new. In a few instances, such as 'The River' and 'Winter Dirge,' there is a straining after effect, with a somewhat mechanical result; but the ingenuity of treatment in 'The Organ Recital,' 'The Madman's Song,' and other pieces, and the seriousness of vision in 'Disillusioned,' 'The Last Caress,' and the like, are noteworthy. We shall look with interest for more work from Mr. Gilson's pen.

**Hake (Thomas Gordon).** PARABLES AND TALES; with a preface by Thomas Hake. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 7½ in. 120 pp. il. por., 5/ n. 821.9

This volume is a reissue of that which originally appeared in 1872, and was commended in *The Fortnightly Review* during the next year by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Finish and repose are prominent features of Hake's work, and are well exemplified in 'The Blind Boy,' 'The Cripple,' and other poems. The author's son (who died a few days before Easter) contributes a preface, and the illustrations are by Arthur Hughes, the last to pass away of the Pre-Raphaelites.



**Hardy (Oswald H.).** IN GREEK SEAS; and other poems of travel. *Lane*, 1917. 8 in. 110 pp. 2 plates, 3/6 n. 821.9

The author states in the preface that these poems "have been ... a refuge from the engrossing calls of official life, and have served to keep alive memories of inspiring travel and of the earlier days when the great ages of Greece and Rome supplied a constant background of dream and happy thought." Fluent and pleasing, several of the shorter pieces, such as 'A Mountain Pansy' and 'The Mountain Pine,' merit attention; and some of the lines in the poem which gives its title to the volume, as well as in the verses upon 'The Tomb of Columbus in Seville Cathedral,' are noteworthy and impressive. Two only of Mr. Hardy's poems refer to the War.

**Hill (Brian).** YOUTH'S HERITAGE. *Erschine Macdonald* [1917]. 7½ in. 45 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

'The Aeroplane,' 'Arcady,' 'To Phœbe,' 'I wandered through the Woods,' and other pieces in this collection of verses by Mr. Brian Hill, a subaltern in the Durham Light Infantry, show that the author possesses considerable facility of poetic expression, has a keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature, and is full of the joy and hopefulness of youth.

**Lang (H. G.).** SIMPLE LYRICS. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 5½ in. 32 pp. boards, 1/n. 821.9

The Scots dialect is favoured by Mr. Lang in the majority of these lyrics, the simplicity of which is their principal characteristic. They are preceded by a commendatory note from Mr. Harry Lauder, and are concerned with such topics as 'Her Weddin' Morn,' 'Lads and Lassies,' 'A Memory,' 'Peggy,' and 'Roses.' One of the pieces describes the loss of H.M.S. Hampshire.

**Lea (Donald H.).** STAND-DOWN! with a foreword by Sir Thomas Mackenzie. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 6½ in. by 6 in. 79 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

These poems by Mr. Lea, who is a member of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, are speeded on their way by a foreword by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand. Some of the poems are in broad Scots, and the collection generally shows that Mr. Lea possesses versatility and the gift of humour. Much of his verse is spirited and graphic, and there is true feeling in such pieces as 'Slav,' 'My Son,' and 'Entreaty.' Many of the pieces have appeared in the 'Chronicles of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.'

**Ledoux (Louis V.).** GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY: A STUDY OF HIS POETRY (*The Contemporary American Poet Series*). Cambridge, Mass., Poetry Review Co., 1917. 7½ in. 72 pp. por. bibliog., \$1. 811.9

This volume contains a short sketch of Mr. Woodberry's life and ancestry, an analytical criticism of his works (from which there are numerous excerpts), a carefully compiled chronological bibliography, and a photograph of the poet.

**Lermontoff (Michael).** POEMS OF MICHAEL LERMONTOFF: the Russian texts (accented), with English verse translation, introduction, notes, biography, and glossary by E. N. Steinhart. *London, Kegan Paul; New York, Dutton & Co.*, 1917. 7½ in. 48 pp. introd. biog. foot-notes, gloss., 2/6 n. 891.71

A useful edition of three poems by Lermontov, 'The Prophet,' 'The Fugitive,' and 'The Angel,' the Russian text having opposite to it a free English translation in verse. A short biography of the poet precedes the text.

**Mackereth (James A.).** THE RED, RED DAWN. *Erschine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 131 pp. boards, 3/6 n. 821.9

Of 'The Song of a Forerunner,' 'Renaissance,' 'The Hymn of the Airman in the Hour of Battle,' and other poems in this volume, it can be said that they show Mr. Mackereth at his best; and his best is good indeed. Exalted sentiment and patriotic fervour shine forth in such pieces as 'In Memoriam Field-Marshal Lord Roberts,' and 'To England: a Song of Loyalty'; and the spirit of naval England could scarcely be better embodied than in the delightful lyric 'The Ballad of the Saucy Arethusa.' Mr. Mackereth's technique is skilful, and the taste of the salt spray and the frolic of the guns are with us as we read his verses.

**Mallett (Reddie).** FREEDOM SONGS, vol. 2. *Watts*, 1917. 7½ in. 104 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

This second volume of Mr. Mallett's songs contains some stirring pieces, mostly treating of topics connected with the War. 'The Empire's Rallying Cry,' 'Lord Kitchener,' 'A Vision of the Sword,' and 'The Captain' are among the more noteworthy items.

**Maynard (Theodore).** DRUMS OF DEFEAT; and other poems. *Erschine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 76 pp. boards, 3/6 n. 821.9

The key-note to the first part of this book may be found in the words of the refrain of the 'Ballade of Failure': "But were you strong enough to fail?" Other fine pieces in the same series, austere, imaginative, and mystic, are 'The Fool,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Job,' 'In Memoriam Patrick Henry Pearse,' 'Mater Desolata—To Margaret Pearse,' and 'Ave.' From the last named we quote one stanza:—

And you have made defeat  
A nobler pageantry,  
Your bitterness more sweet  
Than is their victory.

A few of the poems in the volume are reprinted from Mr. Maynard's 'Laughs and Whiffs of Song.'

**Meldrum (Helen K.).** THE UNKNOWN GOD (*The Malory Booklets of Original Verse*). *Erschine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 14 pp. paper, 6d. n. 821.9

In this impressive, questioning poem the author reviews the "deities that man creates"; laments that Faith is "a chameleon thing"; finds glimpses of the "Unknown God" in love, art, beauty, nobleness of life, duty, and triumphs of the mind; and ends by asking, "Where is our God?" Ah! where? We quote the author's answer:—

There, on the Field of Battle,  
Daring the might of Hell,  
Dying, with Soul triumphant,  
"Our sons have sheikn us—God."

**Patterson (R. Stewart), tr.** ROMANIAN SONGS AND BALLADS. *Long* [1917]. 7 in. 128 pp., 3/6 n. 891.98

In the short preface Madame Take Jonesco rather oddly says: "In translating from a language bearing but little relationship to the English nothing of the poetical charm of the original is lost." We are not, however, ungrateful for these renderings of old Roumanian folk-songs and one from Carmen Sylva, the subjects, sentiments, and scenery being distinctive of the country. The best remind one of Mrs. Hemans and her facile rhymes. But we should like to have had some indication of the prosody and style of the originals, even if the metres could not be reproduced.

**Rhodes (Hylda).** DREAM COLOURS: a little book of verse. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 47 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

The author's vivid imagination has conjured up a wealth of gorgeous hues and brilliant tints, of gems and marbles, flowers and skies, the ever-changing sea, and the plumage of birds. Colour, in short, is the distinctive note of these verses, in which, moreover, there is a variety of imagery. 'The Shrine,' 'Colour Mazes,' and 'Summer Night' are good examples of the author's work.

**A Rubáiyát of the Trenches;** by de C. *Fawcett & Co.*, 125 Strand, 1917. 7½ in. 63 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

The reader of the ambitiously named century of quatrains in this volume will find that the author echoes much of the somewhat bitter criticism of Churches and ministers of religion prevalent at the present time. The writer of the foreword tells us, however, that the poet "is sincerely religious. His religion is simple, and summed up in the words, 'God is love.'" One of the author's questions is:—

For if high-pressure Parson's man-power pray'r  
Ascends to God and gets a welcome there,  
Why all this maiming, wounds, and blood, and death;  
And why, above all other things, why War?

**Smith (J. W. N.).** VISIONS. *Rugby, G. E. Over*, 1917. 7 in. 32 pp., boards, 1/6 n. 821.9

With directness, sincerity, and evident religious feeling, the author sings of the beauty of flowers, the hum of insects, and the notes of birds. Several of the shorter pieces, such as 'Spring Song' and 'Night,' are pleasing compositions; and there is distinction in the treatment of the Christmas legend in 'The Magi' and 'Carol.' The author's diction is smooth, restrained, and in good taste.

**Sparke (J.).** THE OLD DEAL PIER: AN AUTUMNAL EVENING DREAM. *Deal, Pain & Sons*, 1917. 7 in. 99 pp., 2/ 821.9

Filled with local allusions, and in many places amusing, as well as of topographical interest, this collection of verses, by the secretary of the Downs Yacht Club, relates to characters and occurrences associated with one of the ancient Cinque Ports during the latter part of the nineteenth century. It will be acceptable to inhabitants of Deal, and may interest readers in other parts of Kent and elsewhere.

**Streets (John William).** THE UNDYING SPLENDOR: the war-time poems of Sergeant John William Streets, 13th Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment. *Erskine Macdonald* [1917]. 7 in. 82 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Some of the poems in this volume will surely live. In particular, the chain of sonnets from which the book is named, 'At Dawn in France,' 'The Song of the Crusaders,' 'The Night-Watch,' and 'Remembrance' may be cited as examples of the exalted spirit and dignified work of the author, who was among the "wounded and missing" fourteen months ago, and on May 1 last was officially notified as "killed." From 'At Dawn in France' we quote the concluding lines:—

Thus at dawn do the watchers dream,  
Of life and death, of love supreme:  
Flushed with the dawn, hope in each breast,  
Their faces turn to the starless west:  
Thus at dawn do the watchers think  
Resolute-hearted upon death's brink  
With a strange, proud look on every face—  
The SCORN of death, the PRIDE of race.

On p. 43, line 17, there is a small typographical slip.

**Tinkler (Robert Nicolas).** HONEY-SIGHT; and other poems (*The Little Books of Georgian Verse*). *Erskine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 46 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

These pieces are varied, spirited, and imaginative; and as it is stated by the editor that none of the verse collected in this book has previously appeared in print, Mr. Tinkler may be assumed to be a fresh venturer into the empyrean of poesy. In 'Greenwood Men' and 'Honey-Sight' we find some good lines; and among the shorter pieces, 'May, 1915,' 'Quarter-Dreams,' and 'The Well of Spring' are noticeable.

**Tyrrell-Green (Margaret).** POEMS. *Wells Gardner* [1917]. 7½ in. 52 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

This book is dedicated by Mrs. Tyrrell-Green to her son Denis, whose life was laid down "in the service of God and of his country," and the last poem in the volume refers to the grave in Palestine where he lies. Several of the pieces are descriptive of Sussex, others of Wales; and there are verses commemorative of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., and others who have lost their lives in the War.

**Verdenius (A. A.), ed.** JACOB VAN MAERLANT'S HEIMELIJKHEID DER HEIMELIJKHEDEN: opnieuw naar de handschriften uitgegeven en van inleiding en aantekeningen voorzien door Dr. A. A. Verdenius. *Amsterdam, A. H. Kruyt*, 1917. 9½ in. 212 pp. introduction, notes, paper. 839.311

Dr. Verdenius deals fully with the problem of the origin of the work 'Heimelijkheid der Heimelijkheden,' by the Flemish writer Jacob van Maerlant (1235-1300), sometime sacristan of Maerlant, who translated into this form the 'Secretum Secretorum,' written for the education of princes, and in mediæval times ascribed to Aristotle. The book before us contains a long and scholarly introduction, and the full text of van Maerlant's poem, together with numerous foot-notes, critical annotations, and references to the Latin text. One of Dr. Verdenius's theses is that the 'Secretum Secretorum' is an Arabian compilation put together not earlier than the end of the tenth century. Another is that the teaching about health in the 'Secretum Secretorum' is not derived from the 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum.'

**Vincent (Charles).** CORONEL; and other war poems. *Dent*, 1917. 7½ in. 93 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

Many of these poems are noteworthy, especially the two sonnets 'To America,' the clever lines 'Searchlights over London,' 'The Message,' and the quatrains entitled 'England, 1915,' 'Holocaust' treats of a grim subject with undeniable power.

**A Vision of To-day: a message to mankind; given to Xallier.** *Elliot Stock*, 1917. 7½ in. 104 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

These religious verses, through which runs a deeply mystical note, are grouped under two headings: 'The Vision on Earth' and 'The Vision beyond the Veil.' Several of the pieces, such as 'The Soul's Yearning for its Beloveds still on Earth,' 'The Angel's Message of Comfort to the Mothers on Earth,' and 'The Soul's Growth to Consciousness,' embody lofty thoughts and some good lines.

**Wardle (William Pimbury).** THE CASKET AND THE JEWEL. *Elliot Stock*, 1917. 7½ in. 108 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

Several poems of considerable length are included among the contents of this volume. The longest is 'Cassandro,' a tragic tale of Florence; and 'Assain' extends to forty-eight stanzas. Mr. Wardle's poems deal much with the dramatic and the sombre, and display imaginative power; but the phraseology is in many places somewhat obvious.

**Williams (Charles).** POEMS OF CONFORMITY. *Milford*, 1917. 8 in. 127 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

These are less poems than the intellectual exercises of a scholar and thinker who is evidently also a lover of the poets. Conformity to the laws of the commonweal, to the faith and observances of the Anglican Church, and to the traditions and sane ideals of the English Public School—this is the burden of verses packed with thought, sometimes obscure, but worth the trouble of extracting the meaning, as

She who is glad at vanities  
And laughs in temporal delights  
Hath wisdom yet in mysteries  
Which are the dreams of anchorites.

More than half the pieces are devotional. The trochaics of 'Quicunque Vult' and 'Proserpina' show a curious deficiency in prosodical tact.

**Wodehouse (E. Armine).** ON LEAVE: poems and sonnets; with a foreword by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 6½ in. 79 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

There is considerable beauty in Mr. Wodehouse's compositions; many of the lines in 'Before Ginchy' are arresting; and the author's poetry is characterized in several places by a meditative, thoughtful, questioning spirit—a spirit observable, as the distinguished writer of the foreword points out, in much of the verse written in the battle area. Mr. Wodehouse's volume contains a number of pleasing sonnets, some of which have been published previously.

## FICTION.

**\*Barbusse (Henri).** UNDER FIRE: THE STORY OF A SQUAD. *London and Paris, Dent*, 1917. 7½ in. 352 pp., 5/ n. 843.9

The book before us is the first issue of this authorized translation of M. Barbusse's powerful work, the French original of which was published in December, 1916. As a narrative setting forth the actual conditions of trench-warfare, and the environment of the *poilu*, in minute and intimate detail, realistic in a high degree, and plainly the outcome of close observation of actual scenes, events, and personalities, the book is remarkable. But its realism is carried to the extent that some passages are more than merely painful to the reader: they are repellent. There is so much insistence upon the dirt, the vermin, the stench, and the sordidness in the battle zones, and so wrapped in a charnel-house atmosphere are many pages, that we think the artistry of the book has suffered in consequence. However, it is, we repeat, a remarkable production; and it must be admitted that this tale of soldiering in its grimmest and grimmest aspects is well worth reading.

**\*Cabell (James Branch).** THE CERTAIN HOUR: DIZAIN DES POÈTES. *McBride*, 1917. 7½ in. 253 pp., 5/ n.

A series of Landorian dialogues or episodes, presenting Shakespeare, Alessandro de' Medici, Herrick, Pope, Sheridan, and others in tense dramatic situations, where the choice is between love and greatness. Admirable in construction and style, these little masterpieces are offered as examples of art in contradistinction to the so-called "vital" novel of the hour alluded to in the "Auctorial Induction."

**Cameron (Mrs. Lovett).** THE CRAZE OF CHRISTINA. *Long* [1917]. 8½ in. 120 pp. paper, 6d. New edition.

**Campbell (R. W.).** DONALD AND HELEN: A ROMANCE OF THE OLD ARMY. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 7½ in. 357 pp., 6/

This bright story, which for the most part deals with the pre-War period, but ends at the time of the battle of the Marne, is dedicated "to aristocrats and commoners in the hope that the bonds of affection so well developed in war will be sealed for ever." It is very military, very Scottish, and quite good. The hero is a young captain in the "Northern Highlanders," who has progressive ideas upon military topics, becomes a brigadier-general, and marries the girl of his choice after brilliant exploits on the field of battle. The book contains plenty of amusing incident, mingled with much common sense, and can be commended as a stirring military novel with a sufficiently attractive love-interest in the background.

**Castle (Agnes and Egerton).** THE BLACK OFFICE; and other chapters of romance. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 318 pp., 5/

This is a collection of interesting stories, full of the romantic feeling the authors know how to catch, and in most of them events move in the period following the Anglo-French peace of a hundred years ago. One deals with the "Black Office," the institution devised for secret Government purposes; two with the prohibition of gold export and the guinea-running carried on from our shores; and two others portray Edinburgh characters and the gloom and mystery of the old town.

**Corelli (Marie).** *DELICIA (Constable's Shilling Library). Constable, [1917]. 7 in. 240 pp., 1/n.*

A popular edition of the story originally published in 1896 under the title of 'The Murder of Delicia.'

**Danilevski (Gregory Petrovich).** *MOSCOW IN FLAMES; translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. Stanley Paul [1917]. 8 in. 318 pp., 6/ 891.7*

This is not, as the translator states, the first novel by this author to appear in English. Danilevsky (1829-90), already known in English by a novel dealing with Pougachev's rebellion, called 'The Princess Tarakanova,' here presents the French invasion from the Russian point of view. The story covers the period 1812-53, and follows the fortunes of a young nobleman and his betrothed, a society beauty. It is vivid, full of historical detail, and a good specimen of its class, and is, of course, crammed with historic names.

**Dawson (Coningsby).** *THE RAFT. Constable [1917] 7½ in. 520 pp., 2/6 n.*

This is a reissue of a story first published in October, 1914.

**Everard (Henry).** *KEEP IN THE BUNCH; and other stories. Holden & Hardingham [1917]. 6½ in. 108 pp., 1/n.*

These are magazine stories of the usual miscellaneous stamp, some showing experience of life, but not experience of writing.

**Everett-Green (Evelyn).** *THE TEMPTATION OF MARY LISTER. Stanley Paul [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/*

This is an ingeniously constructed, but improbable story of a family feud, leading up to the heroine's impersonation of a dead friend and namesake, whose desire for vengeance she has solemnly promised to satisfy. To some extent she is actuated also by selfish motives. How the imposture is discovered, and the heroine (not quite deservedly, perhaps) "falls on her feet," the reader must learn for himself or herself.

**Gould (Nat).** *A TURF CONSPIRACY. Long [1917]. 7½ in. 254 pp., paper, 1/n. Popular edition.*

**Grierson (Francis D.).** *PAN'S PUNISHMENT. Werner Laurie [1917]. 7½ in. 213 pp., 2/6 n.*

The motherless heroine, whose full name is, rather appropriately Pandora, makes the acquaintance of a plausible rogue, and suffers deeply in consequence. How she for a space loses her peace of mind, but finds a friend who puts her through a course of "punishment"—which involves her becoming a nurse at the Front, falling into the hands of the Germans for a brief period, and eventually attaining happiness—is told by Mr. Grierson in a crisp, terse, slightly cynical, but not unattractive manner.

**Gull (Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger).** *THE CREGGAN PEERAGE. Long [1917]. 7½ in. 254 pp. paper, 1/ Popular edition.*

**Hill (Headon), pseud. of F. Grainger.** *THE MAN FROM EGYPT. Ward & Lock, 1917. 7½ in. 320 pp. front., 5/n.*

Death by poison, death by stabbing, a body thrown down an ice-pit, a mysterious medical practitioner, an interrupted cremation, a Government analyst, an inspector from Scotland Yard, and, last but not least, a "clear-eyed, clean-built" police officer on leave from Egypt are some of the features of this exciting novel, dealing with crime and its detection. The story grips the reader's attention from beginning to end.

**Hume (Fergus).** *THE BISHOP'S SECRET. Long [1917]. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 6d. New edition.*

**London (Jack).** *JERRY OF THE ISLANDS. Mills & Boon [1917]. 7½ in. 283 pp., 6/*

The "Islands" of the title are the Solomon Isles, and in a foreword dated from Honolulu in 1915 the author assures his readers that the adventures of the dog hero are "real adventures in a very real cannibal world." Jerry is an Irish terrier of ancient pedigree, whose prototype was an engaging dog that came into the possession of Mrs. London after a chequered and exciting career, partly spent in chasing "black boys." As a protracted dog yarn, the story is quite pleasant reading.

**Mundy (Talbot).** *KING, OF THE KHYBER RIFLES; illustrations by J. C. Coll. Constable [1917]. 7½ in. 344 pp., 5/n.*

A story of the strange adventures of a British officer entrusted with a political mission among the tribes of the Khyber Pass. Some of the incidents recall Sir Rider Haggard, but the reader's interest is maintained to the last page. The illustrations add to the attractiveness of the book, which can be commended for its style as well as its incidents.

**\*Osborn (E. B.).** *THE MAID WITH WINGS; and other fantasies, grave to gay. Lane, 1917. 8 in. 274 pp., 5/n.*

"The Maid" is Jeanne d'Arc, who consoles a wounded sniper, in a typical blend of realism and fantasy with a patriotic moral. Most of the sketches border closely on the apologue, or what might be called didactic satire. Many appeared first in *The Morning Post*. Excellent are the bracketed pair entitled 'The Fighting Generation,' which present the flapper and the nut in an ideal and strenuous light. The author has a vivid descriptive touch, which makes 'The Million-Pound Fight,' a futurist picture of the prize-ring, readable in spite of its feeble climax. A Roman patriot dying at Cannæ; a squad of pacifists waiting at Heaven's gate, while the real peacemakers, the soldier and the sailor, are welcomed by the King in person; and things like the meeting of spelling-reformers, are done with actuality, though the manner has had more attention than the matter, and the style is a clever blend of jaunty deshabille and fine writing.

**Oxenham (John).** *THE LOOSING OF THE LION'S WHELPS; and other stories. Mills & Boon [1917]. 7½ in. 346 pp., 6/*

These stories are interesting, and their subjects are very varied. The one which gives its title to the volume describes the causes of a rebellious outburst on the part of boys on a training ship at home; while 'A By-Product' is largely a story of exploration in Australia. Whatever the scene, the human element is strong, and the description good, so the collection is likely to afford pleasure to many readers.

**Paternoster (Sidney).** *THE GREAT GIFT. Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/*

This tale of a man's climb to near the top of the political ladder, from a start as a newsboy, will provide the majority not only with entertainment, but also with some food for thought. The business ethics of the hero, and his attitude to life generally, will not appeal to those whose outlook is more spiritual, but the fact that he recognized that he had missed the best in life, though his material success was abundant, will cause them to close the book with feelings of sympathy dominating those of criticism.

**Porter (Eleanor H.).** *THE ROAD TO UNDERSTANDING. Constable [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 5/n.*

This is quite a pleasant little novel of circumstance rather than of character. A love-match between the self-willed young hero and his aunt's beautiful nursemaid is the starting-point of their troubles, which include separation and a "self-improvement scheme" on the part of the wife. One or two situations which are well worked out make the book worth reading.

**Psichari (Ernest).** *A SOLDIER'S PILGRIMAGE; with introduction by M. Paul Bourget. Melrose, 1917. 7½ in. 285 pp. por., 5/n. 843.9*

This book is a translation (by E. M. Walker and M. Harriet M. Capes) of 'Le Voyage du Centurion,' a posthumous work by Lieut. Ernest Psichari, grandson on his mother's side of Ernest Renan. The French original, in which the author gives eloquent expression to his mysticism, patriotism, and religious feeling, was finished at Cherbourg in the spring of 1914. Though largely autobiographical, the story is put into the form of an objective narrative. The author was killed on Aug. 22, 1914, at the battle of Rossignol, in Belgium.

**Reynés-Monlaure (M.).** *SISTER CLARE; translated from the French by M. E. Arendrup. Burns & Oates, 1917. 7½ in. 191 pp. foreword, 2/6 n. 843.9*

A record of the mental and physical sufferings of a nun during the flight of the Belgian population before the German invaders. While the book is not presented as history, the French author's assurance that he has "invented no slightest thing" is not needed. The story bears the impress of truth in every chapter, but it is more than a mere record of fact. As a study in the mentality of a deeply sensitive and spiritual nature thrust into an inferno of physical and mental anguish it arrests attention. Through and beyond all the horror of the strife the author succeeds in revealing something of the spiritual beauty of many of the men and women who have been called to take part in it.

**Ropshin (V.), pseud. of M. Savinkov.** *THE PALE HORSE; translated by Z. Vengerova. Maunsell, 1917. 8 in. 189 pp., 3/n. 891.7*

The author of this short novel, who has become a member of M. Kerensky's Coalition Cabinet, played "a conspicuous part in the revolutionary movement of about ten years ago. Since then his views underwent [sic] a marked change: 'The Pale Horse' is confessional and autobiographical." Ropshin tells the story of an assassination plot in which he was given a leading part, and tells it in the form of a journal analysing his mental experiences. It is a pessimistic record, and characteristically Russian. Though the principal actor pursues his aim in spite of thwarting circumstances, he is well-nigh paralysed by the fundamental indecision



of the man without faith. When the deed is accomplished by hands less hesitating, he doubts whether it is worth while even to go on living: "There is no visible outline, no end and no beginning. Is it vaudeville or is it drama? Cranberry-juice or blood? Puppet-show or life? I don't know. Who knows?"

**Rudolf (Mrs. E. de M.).** CURTIS & CO. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 320 pp., 5/ n.

This story relates how a woman's natural instinct for control and organization was by an accident at last given a chance, the latter part of the book being decidedly more readable than the earlier pages. The arrival on the scene of a warm-hearted furniture-man, whose character is quite well drawn, brightens the narrative. The two girls are rather colourless beings. An aversion "of" one person for another (p. 40) is an unusual form of expression.

**Ryley (Beresford).** MA'AM. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 336 pp., 6/

The strength of the marriage tie forms a basis for this readable novel. Griselda, or "Ma'am," deeply in love with Fielding Forbes, but receiving no offer of marriage from him, marries a curate, with whom she lives in comparative happiness in spite of the arrival of a belated proposal five days after her wedding. The reappearance of her former lover, however, and the insane jealousy of her husband, cause her to leave home. She and Forbes spend some time with friends in Italy, and the novel is concerned chiefly with the problem whether Griselda shall return to her husband or give herself to her lover.

**Sladen (Douglas).** GRACE LORRAINE. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 360 pp., 6/ n.

The title is the name of the heroine, whose wealthy father, having founded and endowed a species of asylum or college, the "Via Pacis," for authors, artists, and musicians, later loses his fortune, and appoints himself Master of his own foundation. An American millionaire buys the property, and, after many complications, becomes the heroine's husband. A second attractive feminine character fills a large part; and a Zeppelin raid and a German spy add the zest of excitement to a readable novel.

**Stevens (E. S.).** THE SAFETY CANDLE. *Cassell* [1917]. 7½ in. 341 pp., 6/ n.

The title of this readable story is a nickname which has been given to the sensible and agreeable middle-aged heroine, a widow who, long regarded as proof against serious love-making, succumbs to the attractions of a man considerably her junior, and marries him. The result is not ideal happiness; and complications are introduced by the presence of a much younger woman. How the difficult position is at length terminated the reader must learn from the book.

**Tynan (Katharine), Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.** THE RATTLESNAKE. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 319 pp., 5/ n.

With the drawing of attractive girls and children, which, apart from her Irish inspiration, is her own true line, Katharine Tynan here combines a mystery plot centring in a sinister stepfather, who dabbles in medicine, is called "the Rattlesnake," and of course is a German spy. It is not very exciting.

**Waugh (Alec).** THE LOOM OF YOUTH. *Grant Richards*, 1917. 7½ in. 335 pp., 5/ n.

Mr. Waugh exaggerates—a fault less reprehensible in youth than age, though it militates just as much against effectiveness. We do not say that no single incident narrated as occurring at Fernhurst has found a place in public-school life, but we do affirm that such a number of incidents as those related have never been crowded into so short a space of time, or concentrated in the experience of so few boys. Unfortunately, the result is apparent in only too many products of our present system—the boy is fitted to "get through" life presentably from the point of view of his fellows, but half-an-hour's self-communion would tell him that he has no abiding motive for conduct to give him confidence to rise superior to the unforeseen.

**We bb (Mary).** GONE TO EARTH. *Constable* [1917]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 5/ n.

In this gripping and forceful tragedy of the betrayal of an untrained, wayward, and motherless child of the mountains by a sensual Welsh squireen, and the heroine's ill-fated marriage with a chivalrous, but too idealistic and inexperienced minister, there is from the very beginning an almost *Æschylean* sense of deepening gloom, and oncoming, unavoidable calamity. Nevertheless, there are numerous gleams of light: such, for instance, as the description of the poor little heroine's journey in a market-cart to her bridal, accompanied by four pets; and the pen-picture of the wedding itself. The separate individualities of the principal personages stand out strongly and clearly; and the author can be complimented upon having produced a notable work of fiction.

**White (Fred M.).** THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 316 pp., 5/ n.

This is the ingenious and exciting story of a Shadwell moneylender, a mysterious person whose shady transactions are carried out by a gang of accomplices infesting society in London. His attempt to get hold by fraud of a valuable invention makes an intricate and thrilling narrative.

**\*Wiart (Henry Carton de).** LA CITÉ ARDENTE; avec une préface de M. Henry Bordeaux (*Collection Surolea*, No. 1). *Paris, Crès; London, Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 6½ in. 327 pp., 1 fr. 25. 843.9

This little volume is a popular edition, in a new format, of M. Carton de Wiart's stirring tale of life in Liège, and of the bravery of her citizens, in the fifteenth century. M. Henry Bordeaux refers in his preface not only to 'La Cité ardente,' but also to M. de Wiart's other work, 'Les Vertus bourgeoises.'

**Yorke (Curtis), pseud. of Mrs. S. Richmond Lee, née Long.** SHE WHO MEANT WELL. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

There is a charm about this story of love and love's troubles, due to a sympathetic handling of the tender emotions and a gift of natural and entertaining dialogue. It is a simple story of a marriage (brought about by deception) between a young girl and a crippled man, and the inevitable discovery and misunderstandings attendant thereon. "She who meant well" is the sister who brought about the marriage, and she is really the chief figure in the book.

**Your Unprofitable Servant;** by the author of 'An Odd Farmhouse.' *Westall, 8 Adam Street, Adelphi*, 1917. 7½ in. 245 pp., 3/6 n.

A series of sketches, loosely strung together, depicting typical scenes and incidents in this country during the early period of the War. There is no very definite story, but the same personages figure throughout the book, which for the most part deals with the graver aspects of life.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

**Anderson (Arthur Henry).** BOGNOR AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, FROM ARUNDEL TO BOSHAM, INCLUDING CHICHESTER AND SELSEY (*The Homeland Handbooks*). *Homeland Association* [1917]. 7½ in. 92 pp. il. map, plan, index, 7d. n. 914.4225

Readers acquainted with the pleasant little Sussex watering-place, and numerous other people, will welcome the latest volume of "The Homeland Handbooks." It deals not only with Bognor and the district immediately around, but also with Arundel, Amberley, and ancient Chichester, with its walls, cathedral and other churches, remarkable market cross, and unique hospital of St. Mary; and with the interesting region of Bosham, Selsey, and the Manhood Hundred. Of Bosham Church, in which lie the bones of a child traditionally believed to be those of a daughter of King Cnut, the author observes that it is "still in part the identical building in which Harold kneeled before his voyage to Normandy, and the very church represented in the tapestry, though indeed we cannot recognize its conventionally treated features."

**The Annual of the British School at Athens**, No. 21, sessions 1914-15, 1915-16. (*For the subscribers*) *Macmillan* [1917]. 10½ in. 246 pp. il. index, 21/ n. 913.38

'The Followers of Praxiteles,' a paper by Capt. Guy Dickens, who died of wounds on July 17, 1916, and 'A Lament,' translated into English from the Greek by Roger M. Heath, lieutenant in the Somersetshire Light Infantry, who was killed in action on Sept. 16, 1916, are among the contents of this volume. There are also papers on 'Rhythm in Byzantine Music' (H. J. W. Tillyard) and 'Geographical Distribution of the Bektashi' (F. W. Hasluck), as well as other communications. Fifteen good plates and numerous figures illustrate the book, which comprises the reports of the British School at Athens for 1914-15 and 1915-16, and lists of students and subscribers.

**Darwin (M. D.).** MY GERMAN PROFESSOR: a true story of yesterday and to-day. *Allenson* [1917]. 7 in. 91 pp. paper, 1/ n. 914.3

The author, who states that she has known Germany for the last twenty-six years, describes from the intimate, personal, and domestic point of view the family of a German professor and his wife, who were close friends of her own; and, while writing with an evident intention to avoid exaggeration, she refers to what she considers signs of degeneracy, first apparent to her about the period of the South African War. The author is unable to believe that in our own times there can be any *rapprochement* between England and Germany, but she suggests that in the years to come there might again be some degree of friendliness; and her reason for writing is the "intense wish to help, however slightly, to bring perhaps one, or

two" of her "fellow-countrymen into the attitude of Peace...." "I want them," she continues,

"to look at both, at all sides, of the question. I want them to put aside the unchristian, pharisaical mood of self-righteousness, the longing for revenge, and turn their eyes from the very obvious vices of our enemies and just ask themselves if we, as a nation, are so utterly free from the sins which we decry that we can sit in judgment on others. If we allow ourselves to be stirred to rage, and unforgiving hate, how is the peace we so long for to come?"

**New Zealand.** THE NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1916; prepared, under the instructions of the Government of New Zealand, by Malcolm Fraser, Government Statistician. Wellington, N.Z., Marcus F. Marks; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1916. 8½ in. 724 pp. 919.31

On account of the necessity for economy in the use of paper, much of the matter that used to appear in extended form has been excluded. The new matter embodies the preliminary results of the population census of October, 1916, a short article upon the Military Service Act, and a subsection recounting the restrictions on trade rendered necessary by the War.

**Philips' Record Atlas.** Philip & Son [1917]. 10 in. 256 pp. index, 6/n. 912

This atlas contains many maps, including four of England and Wales, four of the Dominion of Canada, five of Australia and New Zealand, and at least two war maps—one of Belgium and Eastern France, for the Western front, and one of Poland and the Eastern theatre of war; but the utility of the collection is seriously lessened by the absence of any list of the maps included in the volume. An index of geographical names, extending to 128 pp., will, however, usually enable the inquirer to find the particular place he seeks.

\***Wade (George Woosung and J. H.).** HEREFORDSHIRE (*Little Guides*). Methuen [1917]. 6½ in. 288 pp. il. map, index, 3/n. 914.244

The well-informed authors of the Little Guides to Somerset, Monmouthshire, and South Wales have performed a like service for one of the most interesting counties in Britain. The introduction, dealing with such general matters as physical features, statistics, political and religious history, antiquities, place-names, and eminent natives or residents, takes up 81 pages.

## 920 BIOGRAPHY.

**Adam (Madame Juliette).**

\***Stephens (Winifred).** MADAME ADAM (JULIETTE LAMBER), LA GRANDE FRANÇAISE, FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE UNTIL 1917. Chapman & Hall, 1917. 9 in. 265 pp. il. por. index, 10/6 n. 920

A personal friend of Madame Adam, Miss Stephens has set before the readers of this book a bright and vivacious record of the life of one who—as the founder, and editor for many years, of *La Nouvelle Revue*; as the friend of Gambetta, Thiers, Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, George Sand, Pierre Loti, and numerous other distinguished personages; as the ruling spirit of an influential political *salon*, and as a still energetic worker for her country—is indeed worthy to be named "La Grande Française." This biography is of great interest, and is particularly well worth reading at the present time.

**Barnett (Samuel Augustus).**

**Barnett (Mrs. Henrietta Octavia), ed.** VISION AND SERVICE: being sermons, papers, letters, and aphorisms by Canon Barnett (the late), founder and president of Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel; Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster Abbey; selected, edited, and introduced by his wife. [Printed by] Hazell, Watson & Viney [1917]. 8½ in. 80 pp. por. paper. 920

Though by no means satisfied, we cannot but be thankful to Mrs. Barnett for these glimpses into the life and teaching of a large personality, which precede the fuller life that she is preparing. Frankly, we are divided between a desire not to let our impatience militate against the proper fulfilment of his wife's labour of love, and the present urgent need for greater knowledge of a man who was distinguished above his fellows in seeing life clearly and seeing it whole.

**Casement (Sir Roger David).**

**Knott (George H.).** TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT (*Notable English Trials Series*). Edinburgh and London, Hodge & Co. [1917]. See 343.42 SOCIOLOGY. 920

**George (Right Hon. David Lloyd).**

**Dilnot (Frank).** LLOYD GEORGE: THE MAN AND HIS STORY. Fisher Unwin [1917]. 7½ in. 192 pp. por. appendix, 3/6 n. 920

Mr. Dilnot has written a short account of the Prime Minister's remarkable career, from which can rapidly be gained a vivid idea of the statesman's energy, versatility, Celtic acuteness and eloquence, impatience with antiquated methods, pugnacity, inconsistencies, and magnetic attractiveness. The book will well repay perusal.

**Green (Everard), ed.** THE VISITATION OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, MADE BY SIR EDWARD BYSSHE, KNIGHT, CLARENCEUX KING OF ARMS, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666 (*Publications of the Lincoln Record Society*, vol. 8). (For the *Lincoln Record Society*) Horncastle, Morion & Sons, 27 High Street, 1917. 10½ in. 113 pp. index. 929.726

Mr. W. Harry Rylands contributes the introduction to this edition of Sir Edward Bysshe's Visitation of the County of Lincoln (the fourth Visitation of that county), which Mr. Everard Green, Somerset Herald, has supervised. The pedigrees (which, in accordance with Bysshe's custom, generally record four generations in the direct line) include those of the Stukeley, Thorold, Winstanley, Yarborough, Mapletoft, De Ligne, Appleyard, and Dynham families.

**Hargrave (Mary).** THE EARLIER FRENCH MUSICIANS, 1632-1834 (*Library of Music and Musicians*). Kegan Paul, 1917. 7½ in., 264 pp. bibliog. por. of Lully, 2/6 n. 920

These biographies of Lully, Rameau, Grétry, Méhul, Boieldieu, and others, are filled with interesting details concerning their lives, personalities, and more important works. Useful features are the lists of compositions, and short bibliographies, appended to the "lives." The volume as a whole is biographical rather than critical, but the reader will gather no small amount of information regarding the productions, in particular, of Rameau, Lully, Méhul, and Grétry.

**Heald (Ivan), Hero and Humorist;** with a preface by Sidney Dargatzis. Pearson, 1917. See 827.9 LITERATURE. 920

**Jaurès (Jean).**

**Renaudel (Pierre), ed.** UN ANNIVERSAIRE—JEAN JAURÈS; avant-propos de Pierre Renaudel (*Le Fait de la Semaine*, 5e année, No. 1, 11 août, 1917). Paris, 61 Rue des Saints-Pères, 1917. 7 in. 64 pp. paper, 50 c. 920

An account of Jaurès that is both a tribute to one whose presence would have been of inestimable value to true Internationalism in the unfortunate dispute about the Stockholm Conference, and a businesslike record of his life, his literary and oratorical achievements, and all that he stood for to France, to Europe, and to Labour throughout the world.

**Margaret of Scotland.**

**Barbé (Louis A.).** MARGARET OF SCOTLAND AND THE DAUPHIN LOUIS: an historical study, based mainly on original documents preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Blackie, 1917. 9 in. 204 pp. bibliog. index, front., 6/n. 920

The brief career of the Scottish Princess Margaret—who became the unhappy and neglected first wife of Louis, then the Dauphin, and afterwards the eleventh King Louis of France—has given the author an opportunity of writing an interesting monograph which includes some materials not previously published. The chapters describing Margaret's progress to Tours, the wedding, the girl-bride's monotonous existence at the French Court, and her miserable death, as well as the numerous foot-notes throughout the book, are illuminative of manners and customs in France during the earlier part of the fifteenth century.

**Marks (John Ebenezer).** FORTY YEARS IN BURMA; with a foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury; edited, with an introduction and a selection of the author's letters and reports, by the Rev. W. C. B. Purser. Hutchinson, 1917. 8½ in. 321 pp. appendix, index, 17 il. (por.) and map, 10/6 920

In his foreword the Archbishop alludes to the dominating personality of the subject of this record, without whose story "the missionary annals of our time would be incomplete." It has been compiled in circumstances of much difficulty, and cannot claim a high place among biographies. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the history of Burma, and sheds no fresh light on Burmese character and custom; but it is an interesting record of a man of unusual personal power who made his mark both as a missionary and in the educational annals of the East.

## 930-990 HISTORY.

**Canada.** REVIEW OF HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO CANADA; edited by George M. Wrong, H. H. Langton, and W. Stewart Wallace: vol. 21, PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR 1916 (*University of Toronto Studies*). Toronto, University Press, 1917. 9½ in. 203 pp. index, paper. 971

The books reviewed are classified under the following headings: the relations of Canada to the Empire; the history of Canada; provincial and local history; geography, economics, and statistics; archaeology, ethnology, and folk-lore; and ecclesiastical history, education, and bibliography. Among the numerous important or noteworthy publications noticed are 'Imperial Unity and the Dominions,' by A. B. Keith; 'The Life and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper,' edited by E. M. Saunders; 'David Thompson's Narrative of his Explorations in Western America, 1784-1812,' edited by J. B. Tyrrell; and 'Huron and Wyandot Mythology,' by C. M. Barbeau.

**Hurst (A. Herseovici).** ROUMANIA AND GREAT BRITAIN; with a preface by Sir Thomas Dunlop. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 100 pp. por., 1/n. 949.8

A succinct and graphic account of the welding together and subsequent progress of Roumania. The country has certainly been fortunate in its rulers, who have recognized their nation's real friends. This little volume contains in addition sufficient statistical information to claim a place among works of reference as well as among our more intimate friends of the bookshelf.

**Lipson (D. L.).** NOTES ON EUROPEAN HISTORY FOR ARMY CANDIDATES. *Blackie*, 1917. 6½ in. 40 pp., 1/n. 940

Brief notes intended primarily for candidates for the Army Entrance Examination to Woolwich and Sandhurst. They deal with the decline of the power of Spain (1581-1700) and of Holland (1650-1700), the ambitions of Louis XIV. (1638-1715), the rivalry of England and France for colonial empire in India and America, Frederick the Great and the rise of Prussia, the influence of the French Revolution and of Napoleon, Bismarck and the union of Germany, and the movements of Russia in the Near, Middle, and Far East.

**\*Maltby (S. E.).** A HANDBOOK OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1789-1917: containing a comparative chronological chart of Western civilization, summaries of the history of each European country, a selection of treaties, and brief biographies of leading personalities. *Headley Bros.*, 1917. 7½ in. 128 pp. chart, glossary, limp cloth, 1/6 and (interleaved) 2/n. 940

An exceedingly useful and well-arranged little book of reference, the scope of which is indicated in the sub-title. At the present time a work of this sort is specially acceptable.

**Marsh (Bower), ed.** RECORDS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS: vol. 4, WARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOK, 1546-1571; transcribed and edited by Bower Marsh. (*For the Company*) *Oxford, University Press*, 1916. 12 in. 288 pp. indexes. 942.1

This handsome volume is the second in chronological order dealing with the accounts of the Carpenters' Company, and is a transcript of nearly the whole of the first of the "Small" Series of Wardens' Account Books preserved at the Hall. It is possible, from the entries so carefully transcribed by Mr. Marsh, to form a mental picture of the lives, customs, and material surroundings of the carpenters of the Tudor period, and there are many quaint features exhibited by these old accounts. The book is well printed, and is provided with an index of names as well as a general index.

**\*Nicholas (Grand Duke), ed.** SCENES OF RUSSIAN COURT LIFE: being the correspondence of Alexander I. with his sister Catherine; translated by Henry Havelock; edited with an introduction by the Grand Duke Nicholas. *Jarrolds* [1917]. 9½ in. 331 pp. il. por. index, 15/n. 947.07

This correspondence between the Emperor Alexander I. and his favourite sister, the Grand Duchess Catherine, is noteworthy, not only because it covers the important years 1807-14, and includes some communications down to 1818, the year of Catherine's death, but also because the letters give a clearer idea of the character of the Emperor than it has hitherto been possible to form. Less irresolute than historians have imagined, Alexander appears to have been capable of pursuing a definite and predetermined policy, which arrived at fruition after years of patient toil. The Grand Duke Nicholas contributes an illuminative preface; and at the end of the book will be found an extract from Princess Lieven's memoirs, some letters of the Empress Marie, and letters from Prince George of Oldenburg to the Emperor Alexander. In the course of the correspondence there are numerous references to Napoleon, among them an allusion to his presence in May, 1813, at Dresden, where, the Emperor mentions, there were then fourteen wounded generals, and where, a little more than three months later, Moreau fell mortally wounded at the side of Alexander. The account of the Russian Emperor's visit to England in 1814 is interesting.

**\*Parker (E. H.).** CHINA: HER HISTORY, DIPLOMACY, AND COMMERCE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. *Murray*, 1917. 9 in. 449 pp. front. 17 maps, gloss. index, 10/6 n. 951

The first edition of this work was published in 1901. To the present (second) edition the author, who is Professor of Chinese at the Victoria University of Manchester, has added three chapters, in the last of which he endeavours to describe succinctly how political reform in China arose out of foreign defeat, and how the spirit of democracy asserted itself, so that, as Mr. Parker declares, "although in Europe we seem day by day to hear chiefly of revolts and political squabbles in China, as a matter of fact the 'Eighteen Provinces' are not in such a very parlous condition after all, the chief reason for this modicum of happiness being that China is... a nation of small owners and hardy cultivators, whose ethical teaching has... inculcated a spirit of deference and order, a right to self-protection, and a family or clanish detachment from public and political authority."

The book contains much information about a country of which Europeans are as a rule regrettably deficient in knowledge, and the numerous clear maps are of great assistance to the reader.

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**Wallace (William Kay).** GREATER ITALY. Constable, 1917. 9 in. 322 pp. maps, index, 10/6 n. 945.09

The author has endeavoured to trace the rise of the Kingdom of Italy, with particular reference to the part played by the Italian people during the past three decades. Stress is laid upon the relations of Italy with the Central Powers, and the course of Italian policy in regard to Vienna and Berlin is carefully followed. The relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican are recounted at some length by Mr. Wallace, who in his preface calls attention to the recent modification of the Papal policy, a change not dealt with in the text. The latter part of the book is devoted to a consideration of Italy at war. The map of "Greater Italy" shows very clearly, in different tints, "Italy and Italian Possessions," and "Italian Aspirations, given approximately."

**\*Young (George).** PORTUGAL, OLD AND YOUNG: an historical study (*Histories of the Belligerents*). Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1917. 8 in. 350 pp. front. map, index, 5/ n. 946.9

Mr. Young, sometime first secretary at Lisbon, has in seven essays presented a useful and readable account of Portugal, beginning with 'Portugal and the War,' following with four historical chapters, and concluding with 'Young Portugal' and 'Portugal and the Peace.' His anthology of last year, entitled 'Portugal,' will be remembered as an inviting introduction to the literature, and several translations are reproduced here from that book. It is strange that we have no history of Portuguese literature, although, as Mr. Young remarks, the University of London is founding a chair of Portuguese at King's College. The ordinary histories of Spanish literature touch on Portuguese only when the writers in question wrote in Spanish or were otherwise of Spanish importance. Mr. Young's contribution to the study of our allies is most acceptable. In the frontispiece is reproduced Nuño Gonsalvez's altarpiece of San Vicente.

#### THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**\*Bone (Muirhead).** THE WESTERN FRONT: drawings by Muirhead Bone; letterpress written at British Headquarters: part 8, AUGUST, 1917 (*published by authority of the War Office*). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. 12½ by 9½ in. 20 plates, paper, 2/ n. 940.9

This part offers an example of the continuity of the British race, for it contains drawings of Vimy Ridge and Mouquet Farm as well as of the field of Agincourt. We may be sure that Canadians and Australians in times to come will recall with pride what their ancestors did in the present titanic struggle, as schoolboys are now thrilled by the exploits of Henry V. Plate 50, 'Blown Up,' depicts the present condition of the parish church of Athies, near Péronne, destroyed by the Germans before they evacuated the village; and plate 57, 'Spite,' shows ornamental trees methodically destroyed in a garden, bigger trees being left standing. The tinting of the various plates adds much to their effectiveness, as in plate 60, part of an old château used as army headquarters.

**Corelli (Marie).** IS ALL WELL WITH ENGLAND? a question. Jarrolds [1917]. 6 in. 30 pp. paper, 6d. n. 940.9

This outburst against pernicious literature, the sensational press, "certain writers on the Press who are special pleaders for vice," politicians who are playing the German game; the "big standing army" of Germans, "in the pink of condition," now at large in this country, waiting for "a force from the other side" to join up with them; and other nightmares, is indicative of the mental condition of its author. Even with the most indulgent allowance for "you know what I mean," we are unable to find anything intelligible in such sentences as "So that while they are facing the enemy's guns the enemy himself is in his home, seizing his trades and occupations, with the sanction of the British Government!" Marie Corelli should abstain from publishing for a season, and practise writing English.

**Destrée (Jules).** BRITAIN IN ARMS (*L'Effort Britannique*): with a preface by Georges Clemenceau; translated from the French by J. Lewis May. Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 307 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

M. Destrée—a Belgian writer who, during a stay of some months in Italy, came to the conclusion that England's stupendous efforts in the War were not sufficiently realized by our Italian allies, and was thus led to lay the facts before them—has written a French version of 'Cio che hanno fatto gli Inglesi.' The translation, by Mr. J. Lewis May, is now before us. How England, though anxious for peace, found herself involved in the War; her naval, military, financial, and industrial efforts; the union of Kingdom and Empire; and the reasons why our Allies should have confidence in England, are some of the topics to which M. Destrée ably addresses himself.

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**Dixon (Agnes M.).** THE CANTEENERS. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 184 pp. il., 3/6 n. 940.9

Mrs. Dixon has written a very interesting account of the good work being done in France by the Red Cross canteens managed by English ladies, and incidentally she relates many details of French life in an amusing way. These canteens supply comforts gratuitously both to wounded returning from the front, and to soldiers going forward; and when men have been many hours in a railway train, the refreshment thus provided is most acceptable. The book is well furnished with photographic illustrations.

**Ginsburg (Benedict W.), ed.** WAR SPEECHES, 1914-17; with a foreword. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1917. 7 in. 226 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 940.9

These are reprints of speeches from *The Times* and 'Hansard,' and one translation from the *Berliner Tageblatt*—speeches delivered at crucial moments during the last three years by Sir Edward Grey, Messrs. Asquith, Bonar Law, and Lloyd George, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Lord Kitchener, the Hon. J. M. Beck, Sir Robert Borden, Lieut.-General Smuts, President Wilson, and Lord Robert Cecil. They deal with such matters as the causes of the War, the reasons for our fighting, munitions, restriction of imports, America and the Allies, and the question of future terms. The editor's foreword brings out the historical importance of each pronouncement, but the respective source of each report is not mentioned, and the reader must judge for himself to what extent the speeches are verbatim.

**Hamilton (Annie), tr.** ITALY AND THE WAR; translated from the Italian by Annie Hamilton. *Bell & Sons*, 1917. 7½ in. 276 pp. 2/6 n. 940.9

This is a collection of ten essays by Italian professors, written with the object of placing before the Italian people the justice and sanctity of the cause for which Italy is fighting. Thus Prof. del Vecchio states in the opening essay 'The Moral Reasons of our War'; and Signor Fedozzi, Professor of International Law at Genoa, discusses the 'Denunciation of the Treaty of the Triple Alliance,' and shows how Italy's action was justified. The translation will enable English readers to familiarize themselves with the point of view of our Italian allies.

**\*Jones (John Price).** THE GERMAN SPY IN AMERICA: the secret plotting of German spies in the United States, and the inside story of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 7½ in. 256 pp., 5/ 940.9

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has written a foreword, and Mr. Roger B. Wood the introduction, to this remarkable account of German intrigue and plotting in America. Mr. Price Jones sets forth what are stated to be the facts "arranged from an American viewpoint by an American who considers it his duty to present them to his fellow Americans." As a reporter on *The New York Sun*, the author devoted a year to the work of collecting these facts; and he declares that "where flat statements are made they are based on knowledge obtained by the author from various authorities and from the examination of documents, some of which have never been published." For a full exposition of the elaborateness and ingenious organization of the enemy's secret-service system the reader is referred to Mr. Jones's compilation, in the pages of which Capt. von Papen, Capt. von Rintelen, Capt. Boy-Ed, and other German officials and agents loom ominously. The terrible story of the *Lusitania* is told anew in chap. 8. In the last part of the book it is asserted that, after the discovery of the ramifications of the Teutonic spy system in America, the "Chief Spy" in Berlin immediately began to construct an entirely new system of espionage, for use in an emergency; and the author impresses upon the American Government the necessity of seeing that a similar system is not again built up in the United States.

**Jørgensen (Johannes).** THE WAR PILGRIM; translated from the Danish by Ingeborg Lund. *Burns & Oates*, 1917. 7½ in. 120 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

These sketches of France in war-time, the Belgian refugees in France, and scenes at the front, are by a Danish friend of M. Carton de Wiart, and read like articles originally contributed to a newspaper.

**Lake (Harold).** IN SALONICA WITH OUR ARMY. *Melrose* [1917]. 7½ in. 288 pp., 3/6 n. 940.9

The author gives a readable and informative account of the conditions under which the operations of our army have to be conducted in Macedonia. The terrible roads, the scarcity of water, with the consequent thirst and difficulties in the way of washing or bathing, the swarms of insects, and the malaria-distributing mosquitoes, are among the discomforts and ills which our men are bravely bearing there.

**Muir (Ward).** OBSERVATIONS OF AN ORDERLY: some glimpses of life and work in an English war hospital. *Simpkin & Marshall* [1917]. 7½ in. 249 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Ward Muir wields a practised pen, and here gives us an opportunity of learning what happens to our wounded heroes when they are once again in "Blighy." He has a sense of humour, and this enables him to see the light side of things which would make another man grumble at the hardships he had to put up with. Also he recognizes the sterling qualities exhibited by humble workers of perhaps uncouth exteriors, as in the case of his "scrub-lady"; and it is pleasant to find that he has words of commendation for the quality of some of the essential things supplied by the Army authorities.

**\*Spearing (E. M.).** FROM CAMBRIDGE TO CAMIERS UNDER THE RED CROSS. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1917. 8 in. 95 pp., 2/ n. 940.9

Miss Spearing, a late Fellow of Newnham, has produced a book that deserved to be written. It is well to have put on record for future generations, in a plain, unvarnished way, what discomforts and hardships have been cheerfully borne by women of culture and refinement in order that they might minister to those who have suffered that Britain may remain free. It is another proof of spirit rising superior to matter, for this is how Miss Spearing treated life under canvas in November near the sand dunes of Northern France:—

"This may sound unpleasant, but I am having a great time...The outdoor life keeps us amazingly healthy, in spite of the mud and rain. Rumour has it that six of our M.O.s have been obliged to leave on account of sickness; but then, as Sister X. remarked to me the other day, 'If the sisters couldn't stand more than the doctors do there wouldn't be many of us left.'"

She pays high tribute to the essential nobility of the men of the British army. After describing the arrival of the wounded at the beginning of the battle of the Somme she says:—

"I have not met many of the so-called 'gentlemen rankers,' but I have come to the conclusion that the ranks of the British Army are filled with gentlemen in the best sense of the word. A nurse of the B.E.F. is sure of the gentlest, most respectful treatment from the men she tends. These patients must come, many of them, from homes where very little refinement is possible, but they will take the utmost care to do and say nothing that might jar on her."

And here is a passage full of hope for the future:—

"If a sojourn with the B.E.F. destroys illusions, it also strengthens and deepens certain convictions, of which perhaps the most important is the belief in the extraordinary potentialities of the most ordinary man. It teaches one that nobody can be dismissed off-hand as commonplace, that a capacity for heroism exists very often where one would least suspect it."

She has plenty of anecdotes of patients to lighten her pages, and the reader will find many passages of beauty describing natural objects. She is a lover of poetry, and has a good deal to say about Rupert Brooke. Altogether it is, as we have indicated, a notable little book.

**\*Ward (Mrs. J. Humphry) (Mary Augusta, née Arnold).** TOWARDS THE GOAL; with an introduction by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. *Murray*, 1917. 8 in. 262 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

Mrs. Humphry Ward has written this short book for the instruction of the American people. It is in the form of open letters to Col. Roosevelt, and gives a stirring account of the way in which the British nation gradually woke up to the realities of the War, and, in spite of enormous difficulties, put a great army into the field, raised the navy to overwhelming strength, and nerved themselves to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. The author has been privileged to see many things in France and England which are not public property, and gives a valuable first-hand account of certain organized German atrocities, such as the brutal treatment of Senlis, about which too little is generally known.

#### J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

**Birkhead (Alice).** THE STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (*Told through the Ages Series*). *Harrap*, 1917. 7½ in. 236 pp. index of proper names, 16 il., 1/9 J. 944.04

The author has provided a clear, concisely written, and interesting summary of the complex of historical events which we know as the French Revolution. The volume is opportune, for contemporary occurrences in Russia are directing special attention to revolutionary movements which have passed into history. Miss Birkhead's book begins at the period of the building of Versailles by Louis Quatorze, and brings the record of events down to 1804.

**White (Arnold).** OUR SURE SHIELD THE NAVY. *Macdonald & Evans*, 1917. 7½ in. 236 pp. il., 1/6 n. J. 359

This book was originally published in 1911 under the title of 'The Navy: its Place in British History.' The volume before us is a revised edition, and includes a chapter on the Battle of Jutland. A few of the original illustrations have been withdrawn, but the book is welcome at the present time.

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